The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,244 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th Dec.
L.	Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3902	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2725	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
—	Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3041	500	R. Ashdown	6th Feb.
M.	Peshawur	2360	500	T. S. Mellor	13th ,,
—	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L.	Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	26th	,,
					1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SHANNON	1189	800	J. S. Murray	23rd	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA*	3,609	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. ,,
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
				1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March
ELEKTRA	G. Sturt	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	25th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	3,200	450	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. ARABIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co's SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

"Fine Highland Malt," Rs. 24
"Superior old Blend," Rs. 27

'Blair Athol," 10 years old, Rs. 34 per dozen.
Irish "Well-matured," Rs. 24.
,, Finest Old, ,, 27.
"CONNAUGHT," 10 YEARS OLD.
Rs. 34 per dozen.

Less 12½ per cent., 2 As. in the rupee, for Cash with Order

"Caledonia Blend," Rs. 18 per dozen, net Cash.

A. Ferguson and Co.'s "Breadalbane," Rs. 20 per dozen, net Cash.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS SHERRIES, HOCKS, and CHAMPAGNES &c., on application.

MILITARY-SQUARE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 15th December, 1884, at 12 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 1,872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, *viz.*—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1884-85, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

શેઠ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1884.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd Decr. to 20th Decr., 1884, both days inclusive.

N. C. DALAL'S DEPOT OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

ESTABLISHED, 1872.
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

OWING to our LARGE STOCK of CHEROOTS and CIGARS on hand, have this day reduced the prices to ensure a speedy sale. Smokers will do well to call and try our samples before laying in their supplies.

	Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
Dawson's	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thompson	,, 1 14	,, 17 0
Havannahs	,, 1 12	,, 17 0
Manilla Cigars	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Do. Cheroots	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Burmahs	,, 1 4	,, 11 0
Queens	,, 1 0	,, 9 0
Little Devils	,, 3 3	,, 30 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	,, 1 14	,, 17 8
Barrel shaped	,, 1 12	,, 16 8

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each Rs. as.			Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½	3 4	7 ft. by 10	8 0
5½ ft. by 7½	4 6	7 ft. by 12	9 8
6 ft. by 6	4 0	7½ ft. by 7½	6 4
6 ft. by 8	5 6	7½ ft. by 10	8 8
6½ ft. by 6½	4 14	7½ ft. by 12	10 4
6½ ft. by 9	6 12	8½ ft. by 8½	7 4
7 ft. by 7	5 8	8½ ft. by 15	13 4
7 ft. by 9	7 0	8½ ft. by 16	14 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each Rs. as.			Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6	3 4	7 ft. by 7	4 4
6 ft. by 8	4 6	7½ ft. by 10	6 6
6½ ft. by 10	5 14	7½ ft. by 10½	6 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Per doz Rs. as.		Per doz Rs. as.
20 in. by 20	4 8	24 in. by 24 ... 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz. Rs. as.		Per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20	3 12	24 in. by 24 ... 4 12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

24 in. by 34	per doz. Rs.	8 8
34 in. by 45	,, ,,	11 4
34 in. by 50	,, ,,	12 6
34 in. by 54	,, ,,	13 8
28 in. by 36	(Toilette) ...	6 8

COUNTERPANES.

(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each	Rs. 5 8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	,, ... ,, 8 8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	,, ... ,, 9 12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

(White)

30 in. by 48 in., each	Rs. 2 0
30 in. by 54 in.	,, ,, 2 4

SHEETING.

60 inches wide.....12 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.
&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS.
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rose-wood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rose-wood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases	Rs. 15 and 12 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 4

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

14 inches in diameter		12 0
12	ditto	9 0
11	ditto	8 0
9	ditto	with tacked head 3 0
9	ditto	electro-plated metal hoop 12 0

CASTANETS.

Bones per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0

VIOLINS.

Stradnarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 26 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and	75 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and 35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

HOME!! HOME!!!

SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.

FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Re. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Cellulo id Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

OUTSTATION REQUIREMENTS.

'XMAS STORES! 'XMAS WINES!
'XMAS FRUITS! 'XMAS SWEETS!
'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS PRESENTS!
AND
'XMAS TOYS.

The most choice and varied selection ever before imported into Poona.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE,
POONA.

'XMAS PRESENTS.

TERMS CASH.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO AND Co. have received a nice collection of ALBUMS, which they offer to the public at the undermentioned cheap rates.

1. Revolving Albums—Olive wood, air-tight, for holding 30 cartes, 6 Boudoirs, 6 promenades, and 28 cabinets—Rs. 80 each.
2. Small Revolving Albums—Olive wood, air-tight, for holding 34 cabinets—Rs. 28 each.
3. Patent Box Albums—Olive wood with passepartout for holding 48 cartes de visite—Rs. 22 each.
4. Table Stand Albums—In bronze for holding 24 cartes de visite—Rs. 6 each.
5. Large Blackwood Revolving Albums—With elegant table stand for holding 30 cartes, 6 Boudoirs, 6 promenades and 28 cabinets—Rs. 200.
6. Large Boid de chaine Revolving Album—With elegant table stand for holding 30 cartes 6 Boudoirs, 6 promenades and 28 cabinets—Rs. 250.

Office open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Studio for portraiture from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

GENERAL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND METAL MERCHANTS

BYCULLA IRON WORKS & METAL MART—PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA, BRANCH FACTORY & STORES—NESBIT-ROAD, MAZAGON, } BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM—CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

SOLE AUTHORIZED MAKERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OF
BULL'S DREDGERS and IRON WORK for Brick Kilns.
CRAWFORD'S RURAL PRIVIES, WALTON'S PRIVIES AND LATRINES, HORBURY'S PRIVIES, AND CROWLEY'S SANITARY CARTS.
HOWARD'S VENTILATORS, KLEINKNEICHT'S COTTON OPENERS.
STONEY'S EXCAVATORS AND LIME SCREENS, THOMSON AND MYLNE'S SUGAR MILLS, &c.

IRON CASTINGS with our two Foundries up to 30 tons weight daily.
BRASS, GUN METAL AND PHOSPHOR, BRONZE CASTINGS, made to order.
WROUGHT-IRON FORGINGS from Best Brands, forged under Steam-Hammers.
IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS and other Structural Iron Work designed, manufactured and erected in any part of India

IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY AND HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

WE have always in stock Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron of all brands, Plain and Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheets, Roof Fittings, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Lathes Planing Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines; Mortar Mills, Pulsometers Centrifugal and Lift and Force Pumps, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Cast, Wrought-Iron and Stoneware Pipes, Wire Fencing and Gates, Leather, India-rubber and Tanned Canvas Hose Silicate Paint and Duresco, Calvert's (15 per cent. acid) Carbolic Powder and Sanitas Powder Fire Bricks and Clay, Portland Cement, Asphalte, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, LD.

PRICE LIST OF STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Half and three-quarter size Violins for Boys	3	12 to 20
Full size Violins for learners		10 to 25
Selected Copies, well tried and tested		30 to 150
Violas or Tenor Violins, Full rich toned		60 to 100
Violincellos, Best copies	from	100 to 250
Double Basses, Three Strings	from	125 to 200
French Guitars, Machine heads		20 to 30
Spanish Guitars, Machine heads		30 to 7

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BANJOS ALWAYS IN HAND.

	Rs. As
Seven String, Amboyna hoop, Nickel Silver rim, 26 patent Nickel adjusting screws and Nickel metal clamp to neck, Fret Finger board complete in cloth lined shaped case with clasps and lock	65 0
Seven String Solo Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoops and rim, 18 patent Nickel Silver adjusting screws, Ebony faced finger board with frets, Nickel clamps to neck, in cloth lined shaped case with lock	55 0
Seven string, Dobson's pattern American Banjo, Walnut hoop and Sounding board, [illegible] screws and fittings, Fret finger board very fine toned instruments, in cloth lined shaped cases with lock	45 0
Seven String Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim, 20 patent Brass adjusting screws, walnut neck with Fret finger board	30 0
Seven String Banjo, Brass hoop, rim, and adjusting screws inlaid finger board Maccine head	30 0
Seven String Banjo, Nickel Silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim and 14 adjusting screws Fret finger board	25 0
Seven String Banjo oak hoop, patent rim adjustment, 20 Brass screws and Brass ring, Fret finger board	20 0
Seven String Banjo with oak or ebonized hoops, Brass rim and adjusting screws, inlaid finger board	10 0
Piccolo Banjos, Brass hoop and adjusting screws, six Strings	10 0
Tambourines, Twelve inch wood hoops painted, 12 pairs Brass jingles, Brass ring, screw adjustment, best vellum heads	7 0
Ten inch Nickel silver wood lined hoops, 5 pairs Nickel jingles, very strong for hard work	8 0
Professional Tambourines, very strong for knocking about, 12 inch 5 pair jingles, oak hoops, best vellum head	4 0
Do. do. do. 10 inch size	3 0
Do. do. do. 9 do. do.	2 0
Concertinas, English, Mahogany, with 48 keys, full compass, in strong box	45 0
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, full Compass	65 0
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, an extra fold to bellows, and more highly finished than above	80 0
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surronded with cloth to prevent rattling), in rose wood Box, an excellent instrument	95 0
Ditto highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, silver-tipped studs in Rosewood Box	125 0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	15 0 to 40 0
A large stock of German Concertinas of the best make, with single or double notes, large and small sizes, at from each	8 0 to 12 0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	16 0 to 20 0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones	25 0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones	30 0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	2 8 to 12 0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each 1 8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	each 1 8 to 10 0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.	
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	4 0 to 60 0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	7 0 to 20 0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys	each 0 8 to 1 0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, silver tipped mouthpiece, in perfect tune and any key	each 2 8
Electro Silver, Cylinder Flageolets: B. flat Rs. 3, C. Rs. 2-8, E flat Rs. 2, G. Re. 1-8.	
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef, prepared and hardened, per set	2 0
Castanettes, Ebony, per set	2 0
Triangles and Strikers	3 8 to 7 0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, per set	3 0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes, each	0 8
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	35 0 to 50 0
A large stock of superior finished instruments at	75 0 to 125 0

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED LISTS FREE BY POST.

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.

NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONNUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Agents in Bombay for

FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.

Catalogues on Application.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VACANCY for PUPIL ASSISTANT. No salary.—T. H. STEPHENS, Dentist, 19, Rampartrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE NEXT MAIL for China and for Australia will be CLOSED at the General Post Office on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., instead of on Friday, as usual.

C. A. STUART,
Presy. Post-master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 9th December, 1884.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, late in the occupation of the late A. R. Gordon, Esq. Rent, inclusive of taxes, Rs. 82. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, at present occupied by S. J. David, Esq., and previously by Dr. Cook. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, known as the French Bank's Bungalow, thoroughly repaired and painted. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Dr. Macconochie. Thoroughly repaired and painted. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of :—

200 cwts. of Lead Old and
200 cwts. of Lead and Antimony Mixed, for sale in the Bombay Arsenal. Samples can be seen on application.

The Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 22nd December, and each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay that Rs. 500 have been deposited as earnest money which will be forfeited to the Government in case the Tender is accepted and is not carried out.

2. The owner of the tender accepted will forfeit half the amount of the tender as soon as it is intimated to him that his tender has been accepted by the Inspector General of Ordnance.

3. The Department is not bound to accept any tender or to give any reason for non-acceptance.

T. WALKER, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay Arsenal, 9th December, 1884.

TO BREWERS.—Wanted by advertiser, who is a thorough practical and scientific Brewer, holding a certificate as Brewers' Analyst and Chemist from the London University, and who has obtained a Certificate in honours in the recent Brewing Examination, an engagement as Brewer or Assistant Brewer in a large concern.—Studied Brewing originally under a well known Burton Brewer and has since had much and varied experience in both large and small Breweries.—Well versed in the different systems of fermentation, and is competent to produce all kinds of running Stock Ales and Stout (including a famous shilling bitter, which has given universal satisfaction).—Thoroughly understands the manipulation of raw grain; has knowledge of the Bottled Beer trade, is a good maltster and well up in the Microscopical Examination of Yeast.—Accustomed to office work and general management of a Brewery.—Is of particularly regular and abstemious habits.—Single.—Excellent references.—Salary moderate to commence with.—Apply A. K." care of J. Coleman, Esq., 53, Lawford Road, Camden Road, London, England.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL or of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JAMES WILLIAM BUTLER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

MARIANO BALEA ALPHONSO, of Bombay, Portuguese, formerly of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and late a Government Pensioner.

WILLIAM READING, late European Constable in the Bombay Police Force.

JOHAN SLAVICZEK, *alias* J. S. COLONNA, late of Sarampett, Secunderabad.

HUGH STEWART COCHRANE, V.C., late of Flint Lodge, Villiers Road, Southsea, in the County of Southampton, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to, or having property belonging to, the above-named estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

JUDSON'S
PERFECT PURITY FILTER

Can readily be cleansed and renewed by any person.
May be used for all varieties of water.
Removes impurities from suspension.
Is constructed on scientific principles.
Improves the aëration of the water.
Removes impurities from solution.
Is not liable to get out of order.
Yields water freely and rapidly.
Is the cheapest as well as the best filter.

IN THREE SIZES.
Rs. 10, Rs. 17, Rs 25.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.
"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE.
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.
ORANGE PEKOE.
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
CHAPORE ESTATE.
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURROUGH'S ELIXIODS

	Rs. A.
Of Bromide of Potassium	1 12
„ Iodide of Potassium	1 12
„ Iodide of Potassium with Bin-Iodide of Mercury	1 12
„ Bromide of Sodium	1 12
„ Calisayn Bark	1 12
„ Ferro-Phosphated Calisayn Bark	1 12
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, Strychnine	3 8
„ Valerianate of Ammonia	1 8
„ Quinine	1 12
„ Pepsine	1 12
„ Phosphorus	1 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMŒOPATHIC BOOKS.

THE STEPPING-STONE
TO
HOMŒOPATHY AND HEALTH.
(DR. RUDDOCK.)

INFANT LIFE :
HOW TO PRESERVE IT.
(H. BUCK.)

MALAN'S VADE-MECUM.

THE COMMON DISEASES OF WOMEN.
(DR. RUDDOCK.)

To be had at
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WE sell all our books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING for Net Cash.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885.

CHEAP AND BEST CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS.

Ill. London News Xmas Number and a Coloured Plate, Re. 1.
Graphic Xmas Number and Plate, Re. 1.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Beale's Buddhist Records, 2 Vols.	15 0
Verne's Captain of Guidara.	4 12
We Two, a Novel	3 12
Struggle for Fame, cheap edn.	3 12
Donal Grant ; by George Macdonald	3 12
Anstey's Black Boodle, cheap edn.	3 12
Wizard's Son, cheap edition	3 12
Single Heart and Double Face, cheap edn.	2 4
Cannon's Ward, cheap edition	2 4
Malleson's Soudan do	2 8
Countess Sarah do	3 12
A Real Queen do	2 4
Children's Voices do	2 4
Mummer's Wife ; by George Moore	3 12
Bread Winners, cheap edition	1 4
Love Clouds do	2 10

XMAS ANNUALS AND NUMBERS FOR 1885.

Braddon's Annual	0 10
Ill. Sporting 'Xmas number and plate	1 0
Grant's Annual	0 10
Society Winter number and plate	0 10
Tom Hood's Comnic Annual	0 10
Cassell's Almanac for 1885	0 6
Ill. London Almanac for 1885	0 10
Bow Bells Almanac for 1885	0 6

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ST. XAVIER'S.—A MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 12th, in the College Hall to take measures for the presentation of an address to Lord Ripon. Past and present students are invited to attend. Proceedings will commence punctually at 5 p.m.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSE for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready 15th, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

PLUSH PHOTO FRAMES and ALBUMS.—From Rs. 3 to 50 each.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks, Sole Agents in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

CHRISTMAS Crackers, Bon-Bons, Cards, &c. Confectionery, Jujubes, Fruits for dessert, Crystallized Fruits, at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS of the landing of H. E. LORD DUFFERIN and laying of the foundation-stone of the Indo-British Institution at E. Taurines, Photographer, 67, Meadow-street.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—"This is a very comfortable Hotel. I have stayed here six days and have no fault to find, have received every attention and civility."—T. B. ALEXANDER, Melbourne.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Plush Bags, Jewel Cases, Sewing Cases, and a variety of other articles fit for presentation. STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

PHOTO FRAMES, Plush Bags, Photo Albums, Fancy Inkstands, Ladies' Companion, Work-boxes, Jewel-boxes. PESTONJEE SOHABJEE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED by last Mail new Fashionable Scotch Angolas and Fancy Tweeds for the Christmas season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and Outfitters, Hummum-street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—PEARSE'S REGISTER BOOKS are now open.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners to the Governor, Apollo-street, Bombay.

LOST, near Mahim on Sunday, 7th, a white FOX TERRIER. Rs. 10 will be given to any one bringing it to Byculla Club.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED Police Superintendent for the Rajpipla State. Pay Rs. 200 to 250, according to qualifications. Allowances. Without testimonials as to police experience and character no use applying.—E. V. STACE, Major, Joint Administrator, Rajpipla State. Nandode, 6th December, 1884.

AGENT WANTED in Bombay to represent on Commission an European House in IRON, METALS and HARDWARE, must be thoroughly energetic, have good financial facilities, a competent knowledge of the trade, influence with indentors, correspond well in English, and furnish first-class reference as to these requirements. No one personally interested in the trade will do. Apply in first instance by letter stating past experience, &c., to VULCAN, *Bom ay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an Apothecary and two Hospital Assistants. Apply to the Surgeon W. I. P. Railway, Marmagao, Goa, stating age, qualifications references, &c. Apothecary's salary, Rs. 60 to 75, and Hospital Assistants, Rs. 45 to 60.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 15, Forbes-street.

WANTED a thorough Mechanic with second or the third-class Engineer's certificate ; must be a handy man, with testimonials of service. Apply "B. & C.," care of this office.

SPECIALITIES !—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Comps-d. D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c., dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c., —PEARSE.

XMAS.—Just arrived, in excellent condition, real Russian Caviare, Roquefort and Stilton Cheeses, Cous and Grapes. Apply to GREEN and HEAD, Apollo Bunder.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse. Excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED by s. s. Manila, gold pebble spectacles, Rs. 18 ; steel, Rs. 8. Long experience and qualifications for adjusting proper number need not be commended.—A. N. Daver, No. 7, Meadow-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

WANTED an ASSISTANT for Indent Department, a Parsee or Hindoo. Some previous experience desirable. State salary expected. Address "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—Just arrived a small superior batch of well-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES imported by Mr. R. J. HUTCHINSON, consisting of first-rate chargers, weight carrying cobs and an exceedingly handsome well-matched pair. These horses are fit for immediate use.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian sulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade road.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878 ; Amsterdam Exhibition 1883 ; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

£6,277,986·3·0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

SEWING MACHINES !—A large and assorted stock, from the best English and Continental makers, always on hand. These machines are matchless, and stand pre-eminently above all others.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 50. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

NOTICE.

MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.

The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally, and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.

A. TAYLOR.
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.

Bombay, 1884.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY proposes to hold his SECOND VISITATION in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1884, at 6 p.m.

FRED. W. YORKE SMITH,
Registrar of the Diocese.

Bombay, 29th November, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT having been brought to the notice of the undersigned that some firms are in the habit of SELLING imported and foreign wines and spirits in Bombay WITHOUT A LICENSE under the Abkari Act, the attention of all merchants and others dealing in such wines and spirits is invited to Section 16 of the Bombay Abkari Act, V. of 1878, which enacts that "no liquor shall be sold without a license" excepting "in its original casks or packages as imported, or in small quantities as bona fide samples."

Those desirous of taking out a license are requested to apply at once to the undersigned.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th December, 1884.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
FROM
LEATH & ROSS.

Aconitum N.	Ipecacuanha.
Antim. Tart.	Jalap.
Arnica Mont.	Lachesis.
Arsen. Alb	Lycopodium.
Belladonna.	Mercur, Sol.
Bryon's Alb.	„ Viv.
Calc. Carb.	„ Cor.
Calendula.	Moschus.
Cantharides.	Nux Vomica.
Carbo. Veget.	Opium.
„ Anim.	Phosphorus.
Chamomilla.	Podophyllum.
China Off.	Pulsatilla.
Cina.	Rhus. Tox.
Cocculus.	Senaga.
Coffea.	Sepia S.
Colocynthis.	Silicea.
Digitales.	Scongia.
Drosera Rot.	Sulphur.
Dulcamara.	Taraxacum.
Hepar Sulph.	Urtic. Urens.
Hyoscyamus Nig.	Veratrum.
Ignatia Amara.	Valeriana.

CAMPHOR PILULES.
BELLADONNE.
PHOSPHO-MURATE OF QUININE.
VERMIFUGO.

MEDICINES FOR EXTERNAL USE.

Tincture of Tamus Communis.	Arnicated Opodeldog.
Tincture of Ledum Palustre.	Calendula Officinalis.
Tincture of Hamamelis Virgin.	Aurosine.
Tincture of Urtica Urens.	Glykaline.
Arnica Montana.	Neuraline.
Rhus Toxiodendron.	Calendula Cerate.
	Arnica Plaster.
	Arnica Cerate.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 (horses standing at livery in Commission stables). Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,000,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR DYNAMOS MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. „ „ 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each „ „ 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. „ „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. „ „ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK GARNERS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

1, Mo w-street

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
RSUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE.
15th and 16th December, 1884,
Shunkerseet House, Gowalia Tank-road.

The Annual bona-fide CLEARANCE SALE of furniture of Messrs. DEVARENNES and Co. will take place at 1 o'clock on the 15th and 16th instant, at their well known establishment, Shunkerseet House.

Catalogues will be ready on the 10th instant. Furniture on view three days before sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF 1,488 BAGS LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Under instructions from *C.* Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and also acting for the estate and effects of Thucker Khatow Veerjee and Heerjee Devcurn, trading under the name and firm of Khatow Veerjee, insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1884, at 2 p.m., at No. 60, Warehouse (of Mr. Gokuldas Kuilliarjeel, opposite the Carnac-bunder Station, Mazgaon, the following :

1,124 bags linseed.
264 „ wheat.

Will be sold into small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms at a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

3 cases coloured prints,
5 bales grey shirtings,
10 bales grey dhoties
2 „ coloured Spanish stripes
1000 bundles steel hoop iron.

On account of Motilal Bhogilall Damania—
ex s.s. "Tasmania"
B B C—13780—1-3—1 case German-silver wire
1 „ German-silver sheets.

Auction sale of Superior Perfumery by the well known Price and Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned, an invoice of superior and fragrant perfumery by the well known Price and Co., just landed, consisting of assorted soap, scented powder, lime and glycerine, golden oil, Macassar oil, Persian oil, tooth powder, hair dye, bloom of rose, smelling salts, marking ink, shaving cream, hair pins, fountain perfume, otto de rose, assorted perfumes, clothes, hair, nail, and tooth brushes, tooth combs, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 10th December, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

40 Portable gas street post lamps, accompanied with about 175 to 200 gallons of gas olive oil.

AT 1.30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong four seated open carriage with handsome strong grey horse and harness.
1 Handsome strong English-built brougham.
1 Handsome bay waler mare (colt), aged 5, hight 14-3, perfectly quiet is saddle, and free from any vice, has been ridden by a lady and has also been in harness, believed to be sound.

Auction Sale of Miscellaneous Scrap Iron at the G. I. P. R. Company's Locomotive Depot, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

6 Large heaps of Miscellaneous Scrap Iron.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Foreman's Bungalow, near the G. I. P. Railway Work-shops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.

The property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th December, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, BATTENS, AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of Abba Habib—

FLF —About 3 tons Peemah battens.
B 1-75—75 teak squares, about 53½ tons.
FLF —About 26½ tons battens, &c.
LC —About 22 tons battens, posts, scantlings, boards, and planks.

SALE OF BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

A consignment of 14 cases of Bohemian glassware, consisting of flower vases, bowls, coffee cups and saucers, tea cups and saucers, water goblets, scent bottles, rose-water bottles, scent frames, sugar stands, powder stands, pickle bottles, card stands, &c., &c. Also 5 casks dinner services.

SALE OF GOOD BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon-bunder, Colaba, in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on account of the concerned—

INDUS 7—8 bales good Bhownuggur cotton, damaged by sea-water.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darcokhana, by order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Nanabhoy Cattaram—

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hancock Bridge, the whole of the valuable furniture, &c., of the Hope Hall Family Hotel, removed to the Fort, on account of the lease having expired, consisting of handsomely carved and plain blackwood, teakwood, and mahogany furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany slate billiard table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, and eight light lamp complete, and eight-day clock by James McCabe, another eight-day clock by French Royal Exchange, a 15-day ormolu clock, 1, 2, and 3 light hanging and wall argand lamps, 6 and 8 light chandeliers, by Nash, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sandora on the Hill-road opposite the Parsee fire-temple, the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c. the property of Mr. DORABJEE NOWROJEE proceeded to China.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE of furniture, &c, at Sunkerseet House, Gowalia Tank-road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Devanrennes and Co. to sell by Public Auction at Sunkersett House, Gowalia-tank-road, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th inst, at 1 p.m., each day their surplus stock of superior furniture, &c., full particulars of which will appear in due course.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

Sale of valuable Landed Property in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 631 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 206, and new No. 5070, old survey No. 446, and new survey No. 935, together with the messuage or tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 83, all which premises are situate on the east side of Cowasjee Patell-street in the registration district of Fort and Colaba in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to the Government of Bombay and used as offices of the Commissary General and now belonging to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, on the west by the aforesaid Cowasjee Patell-street, on the north by the property of the late Jehanbhoy Framjee Darga, and on the south by the south partly by the property of Mancherjee Pestonjee Wadia's sons and partly by the property of Eduljee Framjee and sons, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Bormanjee Byramjee Jana. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 408 OF 1884.

Caderbhoy Moola Amjee and others *vs* Mahomedally Moola Abdoolally and another.

Under instructions from Mr. Khimjee Jeewa, the receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., the following timber in lots to suit purchasers :—

On account and at the risk of Girdhur Dulsook and Eduljee Ruttonjee—

52 Moulmein teak squares.
On account and at the risk of Abs Alub Gosman—
23 Bandook logs.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome fresh-polished blackwood and teakwood and mahogany household furniture, electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, rich table ornaments, real Chinese and Japanese flower vases, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton, sets of double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles, a collection of choice ferns and plants in tubs, pots, &c, the property of Colonel G. F. SKYLLE, Commandant, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Sale of Grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m. a quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. at Cowasjee Patell-street, Fort, close to the Dufter Ashkara Press, the valuable and handsome french-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, superior China flower vases and jars, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Unreserved Auction Sale of life policies on the lives of Major-General W. E. Hewett, Mr. W. A. Donohue, and Mr. J. W. G. Saunbrook.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2 o'clock p.m., at their rooms in Marine-street, Fort, by order of the executor and executrix of an estate now under liquidation, the undermentioned life policies.

ON THE LIFE OF MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT.

No. 1.—1 Policy dated 19th August 1880 No. 294 for Rs. 20,000 in the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company. Half-yearly premium Rs. 733-10-4.

No. 2.—1 Policy dated 26th August, 1880, No. 19028 for Rs. 10,000 in the Universal Life Assurance Society. Half-yearly premium Rs. 325.

No. 3.—1 Policy dated 24th August 1880 No. 19033 for Rs. 10,000 in the Universal Life Assurance Society. Half-yearly premium Rs. 325.

ON THE LIFE OF MR. W. A. DONOHUE.

No. 1.—1 Policy dated 14th June 1880, No. 12503 for Rs. 20,000 in the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Society. Half-yearly premium Rs. 374-2-6.

No. 5.—1 Policy dated 3rd May 1880, No. 8189 for Rs. 4,000 in the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Society. Quarterly premium Rs. 42-2-4.

No. 6.—1 Policy dated 3rd May 1881, No. 8188 for Rs. 1,000 in the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Society. Quarterly premium Rs. 10-9-4.

ON THE LIFE OF MR. T. W. G. QUANBROUGH.

No. 7.—1 Policy dated 11th November, 1878, No. 19000 for Rs. 5,000 in the Universal Life Assurance Society. Half-yearly premium Rs. 90.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property and Houses at New Lindsey-street, Bombay.

By order of the mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1882, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the following property will be sole by public Auction on the premises by Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of December, 1884, at 4 p. m.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 396, and for quit and ground rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22, and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ramchundra Ganputdas, and his tenants, situate on the south side of New Lindsey-street, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and in the city by the property of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hoosenjee, on the west by the property of Hajee Hoosenjee, and on the north by the property of Hajee Hoosenjee, and partly by the property of Luximon Sewjee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen Nagnesh, and on the south by the said New Lindsey-street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Auctione

report has been called for on this second proposal with a view to ascertaining exactly how many trees would have to be removed. The timber could be used for abattis and entanglements to guard the sunken roads linking the forts together. At Allahabad some Rs. 30,000 are being spent on improvements in the fort at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, and a careful survey has been made of the ground on the right bank of the Jumna above and below the railway bridge over that river. There is a small eminence near the village of Arail whence the fort is commanded, and the old idea was to have a redoubt here and thus prevent the point being gained by an enemy. It is now thought that the better plan would be to have a block-house at each end of the railway bridge and to build a redoubt some little distance away which would command the road from Naini to the bridge, and also the village of Arail and the land adjacent. The point of vantage at Arail would thus be brought under a cross-fire from the guns of the front and the redoubt and would be quite untenable. At Benares the Rajghat plateau, which commands the city, has also been carefully inspected. The idea is to build barracks there and to locate two companies of Europeans in that defensive position. As regards expense, the barrack at Benares itself will have to be renewed at once, and it is argued that it would be better to spend the money on buildings at the Rajghat plateau than on the old lines. We cannot say what conclusions will be arrived at regarding the various works we have spoken of, but it is at least satisfactory to know that the long-neglected question of internal defence is being taken up in earnest by the military authorities.

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS.

THE approach of Christmas is indicated by no surer or more welcome symptom than the announcement of the forthcoming publication of Illustrated gift books, and other works on which the taste of the artist, the ingenuity of the binder, and the capital of the publisher are lavished without stint. In order to suit all tastes, all sorts of books must be selected for illustration and adornment; and illustrations and adornments of various kinds must be pressed into the service. Hunting has long been, and still is, not only one of the most cherished amusements of Englishmen, but a subject of inexhaustible interest to thousands of persons who have never cleared a fence, carried off a brush, or even seen a lawn-meet. Accordingly, illustrated hunting-books occupy a conspicuous and honourable place in the publishers' catalogues of Christmas picture-books. History is a [illegible] ending source of material for the pictorial [illegible]rator, and no one will be surprised to hear that [illegible] late Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Her[illegible]y's Towers" which has long been a popular [illegible]s to be issued on a large and more sumptuous [illegible]le than heretofore. "The Holy Land," by [illegible] author is to appear with twelve illustrations reproduced in permanent photography, from [illegible]res of David Robert. Perhaps yet more attractive will be the "Romeo and Juliet," illustrated with twelve "photogravures" from original drawings by Mr. Frank Dicksee. "Romeo and Juliet" is a theme that always attracts the young, and has a fascination even for the middle-aged; and the fact that there is at present another "Juliet" before the public will probably make this gift-book a special favourite. English Cathedrals, the Ornamental Arts of Japan, the Art of the Old English Potter, these are all themes that lend themselves kindly to the art of the pictorial artists. Many of the illustrated books with which, at Christmas, the public will be lured are, of course, old favourites. Every Christmas must have its novelties in books as in other things But there are the unsold bonbon boxes of last year, and there are also the unsold *éditions de luxe*; and very often it will turn out that what was ignored a twelvemonth ago finds a ready and welcome reception when again brought under public notice.

But, whether new or old, the productions of this year or the productions of a previous season, it is really surprising to see the beauty and the costliness of the illustrated works of which we are all offered the choice, if we only have money in our purse. These dainty or gorgeous volumes—for some are dainty, and some are gorgeous—represent an amount of patient labour, of exquisite ingenuity, of refinement, of collaboration which it would be difficult to picture to oneself, even with all the splendid tomes before one. What is so remarkable, moreover, is the evident confidence book-sellers have that the public will rise to the bait. Publishers are known to be a shrewd, canny, and calculating race; yet, if we are to take illustrated Christmas books as a test, we shall have to come to the conclusion that they are the most enterprising, almost reckless of speculators. For it is utterly impossible for the most practised publisher to know for certain what is the prevailing or the imminent taste of the public. Perhaps that taste is rather waiting to be awakened, than to be regarded as a fixed quantity, which is not moved or moveable by the supply offered it. Christmas and the weeks that lead to Christmas are the lavish season of the year, when money is more easily coaxed from the pocket than at any other time. The Christmas bills have not come in, or, or at least, have not been looked at, and people catch contagion from the prodigality of their neighbours. Moreover, the younger members of the community come tramping home, and they have a subtle knack of loosening purse-strings that no one else can untie. We hear much of the depression of trade and of the shrinking of income. But it is difficult to believe that publishers of Christmas gift books, or, indeed, any of the caterers for the Christmas expenditure, have been much influenced by these doleful lamentations. As a rule, English people are not great buyers of books. Our lending-library system deters them from generosity towards literature; and, the habit once acquired of not buying books, it is persevered in for no better reason than that it is a habit. Many a book creates a considerable stir whose sale is slight, though its circulation may be large. But in the matter of pretty books, beautiful books, books handsomely illuminated and superbly bound, the British householder is not so stingy. If he were, it is certain we should never see the delightful wares that will soon be upon the tables of every bookseller. It may be open to doubt whether this contrast between an unwillingness to buy books that are good in themselves, but not materially ornamental, and the readiness to purchase perhaps the same books when they are tastefully bound and interspersed with illustrations, is to the credit of the public. We rather fear that it testifies to the love of the average English citizen for furniture in preference to objects of greater value. It is idle, however, to contend against one of the most marked tendencies of the time, and a mania for everything that can be described as pictorial is on the increase, rather than on the wane. Our forefathers were content with plain print, unrelieved by ornament or illustration of any kind. The book, so to speak, illustrated itself. Is it that their imaginations were more vigorous than ours, and that we require a spur and a stimulus which they could do without? Or is it that, with books as with other things, we have grown more fastidious, more epicurean. Our grandfathers were satisfied with plain roast and boiled: when good old Sir Roger de Coverley found that he had lost his, "roast-beef stomach" he gave himself up for lost. But we demand entrees and kickshaws. Their appetite was content with port and sherry, while their children want champagne, dry and sweet; Bordeaux, red and white, Burgundy, and all the juice of the bountiful Rhine. In the same way, the age that has passed away could dispense with everything but the letter press itself and a cover to keep the book together. We ask for a pictorial commentary, and a case that shall rival the inside.

Much of the splendour of our illustrated books must, no doubt, be attributed to the wish to make presents, which naturally increases with the growth and distribution of wealth. An ordinary volume, provided that it be by an esteemed author, is a nice enough gift in its way, but it is a gift of pure friendship, and some intimacy must exist in that case. But people desire to give books to many of their acquaintances who are not friends yet, though they may possibly become so. There is, we believe, a certain stage in love-making, where giving books is resorted to as the best possible way of conveying semi-hidden meanings. There is a language of books as well as a language of flowers, and the judicious swain uses Christmas as an intermediary in his favour. Many a young fellow may venture upon giving a book to the secret object of his affections at Christmas who would not venture on doing so at any other time of the year. The book then becomes his Ambassador, and it is only becoming that, like all Ambassadors, it should have handsome and imposing credentials. The Poets are, as a rule, the favourite authors with such purchasers. Indeed, the Poets have been a "go-between" in the case of incipient lovers long before the days of Francesca da Rimini. It might have been thought that the happy rhymes, the exquisite songs, the suggestive sentiments, would of themselves suffice to effect the purpose aimed at. But for that object the Poets can be used all the year round. At Christmas they can be the Poets and something else: a generous gift, the proof of the desire of the donor to squander all he has in delighting and doing homage to the recipient. But even in wider circles, where three cannot be spoken of as "no company," illustrated books serve a useful purpose. People cannot read after a dinner party, but they can look at "picture books." These serve to "fill up the intervals of sound," when the photographic albums are all exhausted. Several heads can gather round one big book, and a feeling of common interest is created by "such beautiful illustrations" when the text itself would not have availed. When the heads are young ones you thus get another beautiful picture, and it becomes difficult to see whether the page or the fair faces bent over it are the lovelier Christmas illustration.—*Standard.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

EARLY MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.

THERE is a well-marked tendency to a decrease in early marriages in Ireland. According to the report of the Registrar-General, in the year 1864 of the males married 3·77 per cent. were under full age, in 1880 the proportion was 2·64 per cent., and at no time during the interval had the percentage of 3·77 been reached. Among females the decrease of early marriages is more marked; in 1864 the proportion of minors was 18·16 per cent. of all the women married; in 1880 it was only 11·79 per cent., or less than two-thirds of the proportion in the former year. In 1871, the first year of the decade, the rate for men was 2·57 per cent., for women 13·24 per cent., showing that during the decade the proportion of males married under full age had practically remained the same, there being but the fractional increase of 0·07 per cent. Among females the proportion diminished from 13·24 per cent. to 11·79 per cent., showing a decrease of 1·45. The diminution of early marriages is more marked in the west than in any other portion of Ireland. In 1864 the proportions of males and females not of full age who were married in the western registration division (which nearly comcides with the province of Connaught), were respectively 2·81 per cent. and 24·09 per cent.; in 1880 they were 3·74 per cent. and 17·87 per cent., showing a slight increase of the number of very young men married, but a material decrease of very young women married. During the decade the proportion of marriages of minors in the western division increased among males from 1·91 per cent. to 3·74 cent., and decreased among females from 19·11 per cent. to 17·87. It would thus appear that since 1864 through Ireland generally, and especially in the west, very early marriages have become less frequent and the ages of husbands and wives have become more equalised than was formerly the rule. This decrease of early marriages among women accounts to a great extent for the diminution in the average size of families in Ireland, and also explains in part the diminished birth-rate.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE varying fortunes of the Great Eastern have now destined that remarkable steamship to perform the part of a floating hotel or clubhouse in connection with the Centennial Exhibition shortly to be held at New Orleans. A Chinese junk might serve the turn equally well with Brunel's master piece, and would perhaps prove a more profitable speculation. The highest specimen of naval architecture the world has ever seen is to become a sort of annexe to an "Exhibition," to be explored on payment of an extra fee. Assuredly the monster is worth looking at, and even the Yankee must own that he has nothing of the sort so big. If the enterprise proves financially successful, the shareholders in the company may be congratulated. It is a hard thing to get a dividend out of the Great Eastern, and those who have charge of her must necessarily exercise their ingenuity, in order to make a tolerable revenue. A few months ago it was announced that she was about to be stationed at Gibraltar, there to serve the ignoble purpose of a coal hulk. The waters of the Mississippi have a kinder fate in store for her than this, and her service there will at least have some element of refinement about it. Moored alongside the precincts of the Exhibition, the huge ship will be an object of wonder, possibly of admiration. If after hanging on at the New Orleans Centennial, there is a revival of the coal hulk proposal, perhaps it may be worth while to consider how far such a monster could be made available as a more portable coaling station in the event of war. The enemy might pounce on Aden, Hongkong, or Singapore, but if the Great Eastern were allowed to retain her engines, she might easily give him the slip when required, for her steaming power is great. To what purpose she will be ultimately devoted it is impossible to say. The Exhibition programme will suffice for a season, and should the Americans fall in love with the ship, they can buy her. Their insanity ought to find a use for it in its own line, and she can be made to pay. It is just in that particular that we have failed on this side of the Atlantic; and no very brilliant idea as to the commercial capabilities of the vessel seems to have occurred to our American friends. Barnum has his Elephant Jumbo, but he has made no bid for the Great Eastern—a white elephant of quite a different kind. Even the great showman is daunted in the presence of an iron ship of twelve thousand tons, which takes acres of paint to cover her, and requires a very considerable outlay from time to time to keep her in working order.

It is to be hoped for the sake of the shareholders and for the credit of the big ship, that the latest expedient we will not say the last—for punishing her pay her way will be crowned with success. It is a modest attempt, and ought not utterly to fail. But the career of the Great Eastern has been singularly prolific of disappointments. It is impossible not to contrast her forthcoming trip across the ocean with one she made some seventeen years ago, when she went out to New York prepared for the reception of two thousand passengers and returned with less than two hundred. Finally she was intended to carry as many as five thousand passengers from London to Australia. Thus her pretensions have declined, and the most useful work she has ever done has been in laying telegraph cables in the deep sea. In that difficult task of laying submarine telegraph cables the Great Eastern performed a service which entitles her to grateful recollection. She was purchased in 1864 for the purpose of laying the Atlantic wire, and carried the enormous weight of the entire cable. Baffled in the first effort, the ship started with a new cable in 1866. Not only was the new cable successfully laid, but the old one was recovered, and the Great Eastern returned in triumph. It was along one of these wires that messages were sent to the Company's engineer by means of an electric battery contained in a lady's thimble. In 1874 the Great Eastern laid the sixth of the Anglo-American cables. Work of a similar kind was successfully accomplished by her in other parts of the world. It may be that if the Great Eastern had not been built, the development of ocean telegraphy would have been delayed, at least by some years. She has had her troubles and her losses. She struck fast at her launch; one of her funnels blew upon on her first trip; and a little later she ran on a rock. She has been in the hands of the Sheriff's officers; has been seized by her own sailors due; and has been in Chancery. Still she lives, and is likely to do so, unless she goes down at sea, for iron ships live long. She is now more than a quarter of a century old, and to this day she appears as something which the world has no real want. She may pick up an odd piece of work now and then, but any regular and permanent employment seems out of the question. The eminent engineer who designed her was correct in all his calculations, except those which had reference to shareholders' profits. The monster vessel is a trophy of engineering skill, and a "frightful example" of money run to waste. The fatal defect in the Great Eastern is the lack of adaptation. She is fitted for nothing in particular, and if she were to sink in the Atlantic without loss of life or personal injury to anyone, the world would have no especial reason to regret her disappearance. She ought to belong to some other sphere—some larger planet than that on which we live. Size in a steamship is only valuable as a means to an end. One great object to be attained is speed. But the Great Eastern is not a fast ship, although fitted with paddles and screw. In style she is utterly obsolete, and is a sort of waggon upon the ocean high way. Where size is the primary consideration, such a vessel may suit. So the Great Eastern may serve as a coal-hulk or a sea-side hotel. It is the fashion now to have hotels on a colossal scale. So also it has been suggested that the great ship would be extremely useful as a small-pox hospital. But the real truth is that a ship ought to be a ship, and if she is not this, it must be that there is some defect about her.

In Brunel's day the future of steamships was not clearly discerned. Neither was the commercial problem relative to such vessels rightly understood. Ocean steamers have grown vastly in size from what they were since the Great Eastern went reluctantly into the waters of the Thames at Millwall. She affords a good example of the double skin—the outer and the inner—a device unknown and unthought of in the days of wood-built ships. When she ran on the rocks near Long Island she tore a hole eighty feet long in her outer plates, but the inner skin remained intact, and no water entered her hold. In several other respects the ship is admirably constructed and she remains a strong and efficient vessel to this day, although her work in laying submarine cables has been such as would put her strength to a severe test. In a certain sense therefore, the Great Eastern is a good ship. As a cargo-carrying vessel she might be supposed to have a place; but she wants such carco the warld will not give her; and, as we have said, her attempt to carry passengers has been a signal failure. Attention is fixed on ships such as the Alaska, the Oregon, the Servia, the Etruria, and the Umbria. The City of Rome approaches nearest to the Great Eastern in length; but is one hundred and thirty-two feet shorter. For the present a limit of length seems to have been reached, five hundred and twenty feet being the length of the Oregon and the Umbria. Magnificent speed is obtained on this scale, care being exercised in giving a due proportion to the several dimensions. Our great ocean steam ships are now built almost on the lines of a yacht, and their enormous engines develop extraordinary power. The Atlantic voyage is reduced to less than a week, and we are promised that in five years the trip shall take little more than five days. The pace is tremendous, and while we are about to send to America the biggest ship in the world, we are able to show equal pre-eminence in the matter of speed. It is well that the Mercantile Marine of England thus maintains its superiority. The time is one of extraordinary depression in the shipping interest. Yet, while ships are laid up by whole fleets for lack of freights, we are sending out on the Atlantic fresh and powerful steamers, each one trying to excel its immediate predecessor. Our maritime supremacy is thus being maintained, whatever has to be said as to the state of the Royal Navy. Steam and steel are being employed by our shipbuilders in a style which shows how powerful are our reserves of force. No Foreign Power possesses private yards like those of Great Britain, and what we have to guard against is that the skilled workmen who are employed in constructing our merchant ships shall not be driven out of the country in search of employment. The Great Eastern was built on the Thames, and though shipbuilding on the Thames is almost a thing of the past, it would be a pity to send to foreign yards workmen capable of turning out vessels of such a magnificent type.—*Standard.*

THE BERESFORD ASSAULT CASE.

MR. MONTAGU WILLIAMS appeared for the defence of Lord Marcus Beresford in the case in which he was charged at the Middlesex sessions with assaulting Mr. Bowles, editor and proprietor of *Vanity Fair*. Mr. Montagu Williams, in opening the defence, said he thought they would be of opinion, as would anybody who had heard the evidence, that a more paltry case of assault had never been submitted to a British jury. It had been very wrongly said that there was one law for the rich, and another for the poor. Let them be careful not to stray in the other direction, and treat Lord Marcus differently from the very poorest person. It was for that reason that he had not asked for his Lordship to be treated differently to the meanest person, and saved the degradation of going into the Dock. Had not their time been frittered away? Mr. Lockwood, in his opening speech, made not the slightest imputation against Lord Marcus Beresford in his connection with Mrs. Trevelyan. Had such imputation been made, he would have been in the position of showing that Lord Marcus Beresford, poor as he was, had spent hundreds of pounds in endeavouring to make Colonel Trevelyan carry out his agreement. But what was the state of the case in October last, when the article and letter appeared. Mr. Bowles first broke the law by libelling Lord Marcus Beresford, and, whatever the result, it must be felt that anything that happened to him served him right. He would be the last to say that any breach of the law was warrantable; but was a man's home to be made wretched, and were his relations and friends to be horrified, by charges and innuendoes breathed against them by papers of this description. No; they had not come to that. Of course, he could bring an action for libel, but he was a poor man, and had before him the celebrated action of Mr. Belt, who was libelled in this paper. This case cost each party ten thousand pounds, which was dragged from court to court, and when Mr. Belt got a verdict for five thousand pounds his opponent and slanderer slunk off through the doors of the Bankruptcy Court. No, he must either sit still and grin and bear it, or take a similar chance. Mr. Bowles told them that he was actuated purely by a desire to guard the liberty of the press. He (Mr. Williams) dared to say that the press was very much obliged to him; but he denied that papers of this kind belonged to the press of this country, which was a time-honoured and upright institution, both impartial and just. The learned counsel said that this was an assault of the most frivolous character that, but for the position of the parties, would have been met with the smallest possible fine. Proceeding to read over some of the extracts from *Vanity Fair*, he said that while these statements were being made broadcast it should have been known to Mr. Bowles that Lord Marcus Beresford had pursued Colonel Trevelyan from court to court to endeavour to make him carry out his agreement. When the first article appeared Lord Marcus Beresford sat still under it, as he felt he could not afford constant litigation. But were his feelings, and the feelings of those nearest and dearest to him, who had done some slight service to the State, not to be considered? The letter was written, and appeared the next week, and whether it was written by an Earl or not, he could only characterise it as a most improper one. Would it not have been far better if he had sought her out, she being then in the workhouse and given her 25*l*. Let them read between the lines of the letter, and say if there was ever a more disgraceful insinuation. Lord Egmont knew where Lord Marcus Beresford lived, and could have communicated with him, but he sheltered himself behind this anonymous communication with the slander in it without giving Lord Marcus Beresford the least notice of what he was going to do. Had the latter known that he was at Lord Egmont's he would no doubt have called him to account, but he did not. He went to *Vanity Fair* office. Whether there was always a sentinel on duty he could not say, but Mr. Bowles admitted there was an army inside. The outlying picquet went to meet Mr. Bowles and let him know that Lord Marcus Beresford was there. Did they expect him, or did they always keep a picquet on duty? Then what was the meaning of Mr. Bowles taking his gloves off unless to prepare. Now they would come to what took place at the office. The mouth of Lord Marcus was shut, but he denied through him most emphatically the use of the language attributed to him. At that time Mr. Bowles knew the name of the writer of the letter, and had not Lord Marcus Beresford, who had been so cruelly libelled, a right to ask for it? They had varied accounts of the alleged assault, and he would put him in the box a stranger who saw it, and would tell them that a more disgraceful attack was never made than that of the army on a prostrate man. He would now call the cabman and other witnesses. It was a cruel shame that the time of the Jury should have been occupied over this squabble, in which the defendant had been attacked in the most cruel manner.

Mr. George Arthur Brown, in examination by Mr. Matthews, said:—I live at Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, and am a member of the College of Surgeons and Justice of the Peace for the county of Monmouth. My attention was directed to this case through the public prints, and as a result I placed myself in communication with the advisers of the defendant. About a quarter past three on October 16, I was in Tavistock-street when I saw Lord Marcus Beresford and Mr. Bowles. I was then about 40 or 50 paces from *Vanity Fair* office.

What did you see?—I walked towards the office. The first thing I noticed was that a stick was upheld and a hat fell into the street. The two men closed together and two or three people came from the door of *Vanity Fair* office and proceeded to seize one of the combatants, whom I afterwards found was Lord Marcus Beresford. They scuffed across to the Covent Garden side of the street, and there his lordship fell or stumbled, apparently on to his right knee.

When he was in that position did you see Mr Bowles do anything?—He struck at his face.

At this time did the two or three persons continue to hold him?—They did. This only occupied a short time. Lord Marcus shook himself free from those holding him, and advanced to get at Mr. Bowles. As he was striking at Mr. Bowles, one of those who had been holding him seized him from behind by his arms, and Mr. Bowles again struck at him. Then his lordship turned round and attempted to get at the person who was holding him. The fray then seemed pretty well over, and I lost sight of Mr. Bowles.

When Mr. Bowles had retired, did you notice the condition of Lord Marcus's clothes?—Yes, I saw his collar was torn, and his convicts (I had seen the convict and an unconvicted villian), and a murder for money. I had no murder, as my convict was dying after the affray with bushrangers. So, seeing that the opening of "Merindol" was an improvement on my situation, I changed Australia (and the cabaret) into a French forest, made villain number one into a convict and companion of the escaped one, added the money as an immediate motive for killing, substituted throwing him over precipice for stabbing (as I intended had I kept them in the cabaret), and there was my prologue. And beyond this there is no similarity between the plot of "Merindol" and that of "Just in Time." None whatever. But when the knowing critics saw the forest and murder, then they went for me, and those who knew nothing whatever about the matter found a famous occasion for airing their acquaintance with modern French literature, and at once concluded that, because the prologue could be identified, to a certain extent, with the opening chapter of "Merindol," therefore the plot of the entire play was that of "Merindol," and that I had intentionally deceived the theatrical and literary public in announcing the play as "original." They were delighted to heave half a brick at me, no doubt. But, in their desire to kick at me, they have tripped over each other's heels, and I hope that no harm to hurt their shins.—Yours, F. C. BURNAND.

THE BAKU PETROLEUM TRADE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Odessa, Nov. 10:—"On the 7th inst. commenced at Baku a congress of persons interested in the petroleum trade, including the presidents of the four railway companies over whose lines much of the products are carried and the presidents of steamboat companies also engaged in carrying them. The principal subjects to be considered are—(1) the regular exploitation of the oil springs, the way to prevent loss from fountains, and the raw oil being otherwise wasted; (2) the necessity of having large plots of land of specified dimensions measured off for carrying on the trade on private properties without risk to neighbouring businesses; (3) the fixing an obligatory standard for kerosine that shall not be dangerous; (4) the necessity of making solar oil as an article for lighting purposes as harmless for lamps as possible (5) the best means of disseminating scientific and technical knowledge of the trade; (6) the duty on exported crude oil, naphtha residuum, and distilled oil necessary to protect the refiners in Russia; (7) the necessity of returning the duty paid in Russia on foreign tin employed for making cans for exporting petroleum products; (8) the importance of the Petrofsky-Vladikavkaz Railway, in the circle of Baku, in relation to the Transcaucassian naphtha trade; (9) the inconvenience of the port of Batoum, and the means of improving it to suit the needs of the trade; (10) the establishment of a bank for making advances no naphtha products and establishing money credit for the refiners; (11) the most advantageous terms of exporting kerosine and lubricating oil as regards freights, housing products at the different places (depots) at which sold, agencies for receiving them and forwarding them on to customers, &c.; (12) what arrangements to introduce into the business at Baku, and at Tchorny Gorod (Black Town), the seat in its vicinity of the refineries, with the object of preventing fire; (13) the establishment of insurances for the use of the workmen engaged in the various branches of the trade; (14) the duties of refiners and dealers to collect and publish statistics respecting the trade; and (16) the organizing of the next congress and the establishment of a permanent congressional committee."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

A DISCUSSION on Egypt has taken place in the French Senate. M. de Gavardie, of the Extreme Right, addressed a long interpellation to the Government on the subject. He reproached the Government with having abandoned French interests on the Nile, and with breaking off the Anglo-French *condominium*, and concluded by laying on the table an order of the day requesting the Government to demand respect for international engagements.

M. Ferry, in reply, recalled the efforts which he had made to transfer the defence of French interests in Egypt to international ground opened up by England herself. "Our policy," continued the Premier, "had for its sole object the conclusion of a solid and durable agreement with England, and our efforts were directed to this end during the deliberations of the London Conference." M. Ferry added that the Government were awaiting the promised communication from the British Cabinet. The Premier, in conclusion, demanded the adoption of the day pure and simple.

M. de Freycinet supported the motion, but was anxious before its adoption to reply to the attacks of M. de Gavardie. He declared that the difficulties in Egypt had their origin in the participation of the European Powers in the control of the Egyptian finances. M. de Freycinet praised the intention of the various European Governments to protect the interests of their respective subjects, but declared that their action should not partake of the character of interference in Egyptian affairs. France had been induced to go further than she desired. Egypt was not independent, like Belgium, but was dependent on the Sultan. Military intervention in Egypt was a delicate matter, and constituted a revival of the Eastern Question. Besides, England's first idea was to settle the question by means of the European concert. The only way in which France could have interfered was for the protection of the Suez Canal, which was neutral. Each time any of the Powers had set foot in Egypt European complications were the result. Had France interfered she would have fallen into difficulties similar to those under which England was at present labouring. England would not overcome these difficulties without summoning a fresh Conference on Egyptian affairs. In conclusion, M. de Freycinet expressed the conviction that a satisfactory solution would be arrived at with England, since the two peoples would take a common and mutual interest in effecting a prompt and equitable solution of the question.

The order of the day pure and simple was then adopted.

ARAB AND ENGLISH HORSES.

THE racing season that is now virtually ended (a very remarkable one, in many respects) will be of some interest to the future historian of the British turf by reason of what has been variously termed the "Arab Experiment," and the "Arab Farce," of the year 1884. It is not generally known, or it is forgotten, that some four years ago an indirect proposal was made to the Jockey Club for the establishment of special races to be confined to horses of pure Arabian blood. The author of this proposal was Mr. W. S. Blunt, the well-known champion of Arabi; but our turf legislature declined, at that time, to give the least encouragement to what they regarded as a fanciful scheme. However, Mr. Blunt did not allow the matter to drop. By a series of articles in the *Nineteenth Century* he succeeded in attracting a certain amount of public attention to the subject, and he soon found numerous allies in the press as well as in society eager to aid him in his endeavours to regenerate the English thoroughbred. Dark hints were thrown out in various quarters that our modern British horse is not quite the perfect quadruped that he used to be in some unknown period of the past: it was suggested that he is deficient in temper, staying-power, and even in speed. These defects it was proposed to remedy by a fresh admixture of the Eastern blood which is known to run in the veins of our thoroughbreds. It was seriously argued that "the speed that is in the English horse, though developed by a long process of selection, came all from the Arabian; and the pure-bred Arabian must in the first cross be less impure." In a word, a "return to the Arab" was advised for our horse-breeder, much as a "return to Bentley" has lately been advocated for the improvement of Greek scholarship.

At length the Jockey Club (perhaps wearied, like the unjust judge in the parable, by importunities) was induced to take the matter in hand; the result being the institution of weight for age races, confined to horses of pure Arab blood, at the Autumn meetings of Newmarket and Sandown. The idea was a novel one, and took the popular imagination; albeit those who remembered Mr. Blunt's idiosyncrasies in the wider field of Oriental politics did not feel altogether satisfied. Newmarket these misgivings were by no means allayed by the famous rifle before the race, that the local trainers had even ridden their own hacks successfully alongside the illustrious sons and daughters of the East. No doubt many a horse fell an instant victim to belching in the flesh the famous Arab steed which the literature of his boyhood had taught him to regard as the embodiment of all the equine virtues; but as to the race itself, the prophets did not prophesy falsely, and it excited nothing but laughter. It is a sufficient commentary on the vaunted stamina of these Eastern strangers that nearly the whole lot were thoroughly "settled" at the corner of the Plantation; while in respect of speed the race was compared by humorists to a funeral procession. All this was most disheartening, not only to those who felt that they had lost an ideal, but to all rational Englishmen who support the turf, not as a great instrument for gambling, but as the best and only means of improving our national thoroughbred. As a racing machine, the career of the Arab is at an end; and our English breeders will continue to send their mares to Harvester or Galopin in preference to Asil or Dictator. Perhaps this tragic result was not wholly unexpected by those who had taken the trouble to investigate the historical statements of some of the promoters of the *fiasco*. It is a gross exaggeration to maintain that our modern racehorse is a pure Arabian. No doubt the blood of the Byerley Turk and of the Darley and Godolphin Arabs flows in the veins of every living English thoroughbred; but many of the mares in the stud-book are of unspecified, and, therefore, presumably native lineage; in fact, there are nearly a score of such mares in the pedigree of Eclipse alone. At the present time the Arabian element in a winner of the Derby or the Oaks must have become almost infinitesimal. At any rate, the vast superiority of the British racehorse to the so-called Arab has been repeatedly proved to demonstration in India; where an Arab sometimes receives an allowance of no less than 50lb. from an English thoroughbred (seldom above the most ordinary "selling plate" form), and even then is rarely "in it." Indeed, Admiral Rous used to declare that the worst English horse in training could give the best Arab 4st. and a beating at any time and over any course. There is therefore no room for the Arab in our national economy, unless there should be some foundation for the vague hopes that a cross between an Arab and our own thoroughbred will make an almost ideal hunter. If it be found that the reintroduction of Arab blood will either directly or indirectly supply the existing deficit of qualified hunters, mainly caused by the suppression of Irish hunting, this will amply compensate for much present disappointment.

But there is an interesting question in connection with this controversy that has never hitherto received adequate consideration. There are strong reasons for believing that it is possible to make a Platonic distinction between the "phenomenal" and "real," between the wretched mediocrities whose performances during the past season we have seen (and ridiculed) and the perfect Arab which Arabi and his brethren are but crude presentments. If we can trust the best and recent authorities, the purest breed of Arab is to be found only in Nejd, the least-known province of Arabia—itself an almost unknown country—and the French Government, largest importers in Europe, pride themselves on the purity of their Arabs; and their agents in the East require a written pedigree for every horse purchase from the Bedawee Sheikhs, whose simple souls, are entirely trustworthy in their statements they may make with regard to their horses, though in nothing else. At times an unsophisticated pilgrim will return to Cairo from Damascus from Mecca with a weedy-looking specimen that he will avow to be a genuine Nejdee. But the truth is, that every Bedawee is by nature and inclination what Mr. Bright calls an optimist, with an inconveniently good memory—a liar, in fact, who will endeavour to make up for his other shortcomings by strict observance of the eighth injunction to "take in" the stranger in his dealing as well as in politics. There is every strong probability that no Nejdee horse has been seen in Europe for more than a century; and the rigid protection in force with regard to exportation almost precludes the possibility of exportation for may hope still, then, that at some future day there will burst upon our dazzled eyesight a perfect equine cornucopiæ. Meanwhile, Mr. Blunt and other friends of Arab-steed cannot fail to have earned our gratitude by their unhappy efforts, for they have robbed us of another illusion.—*St. James's Gazette.*

BUILDING AND REPAIRING SHIPS.

THE report of the committee appointed to inquire into the conditions under which contracts are invited for the building or repairing of ships, including their engines, for her Majesty's navy, and into the mode in which repairs and outfits are effected in her Majesty's dockyards, was issued on Thursday. The committee began by stating that the whole question of incidental expenditure was so obscure as to render untrustworthy any comparison between the cost of ship-building in dockyards and in private yards. "It has been represented to the committee by several witnesses that the defective and meagre character of the specifications supplied by the Admiralty to contractors not only increases the time during which ships are under construction, but also materially enhances the cost, as the contractors, being under the necessity of framing their estimate without possessing sufficient knowledge of the extent and details of the work which may be called upon to perform. They have, however, in conjunction with the Admiralty officials, formed an opinion of the committee, to compile such specifications and the designs so that they may be submitted as far as possible, agreed upon before any work is commenced. This opinion is strengthened by the evidence submitted that in the case of the ships of war which have been recently built or are now building for foreign powers, specifications have been so prepared as to enable the vessel to be completed without important changes and in a reasonable time. As regards the quality of contract work as performed under Admiralty supervision, there appears to be no difference of opinion, the unanimous testimony being that it is excellent, and in no way inferior to that performed in the dockyards. "The time occupied in building a ship under contract compares favourably with the period of construction in a dockyard the whole tendency of contract work being to avoid delay. The progress of contract work is necessarily retarded by the vagueness of the specification which it has been suggested is perhaps in some measure due to the desire to leave room for the introduction of any improvements or alterations in the fittings which may be considered desirable during the time the vessel is under construction. In connection with this point the committee, while fully acknowledging the necessity of keeping ships of war abreast of the most modern improvements, are of opinion that it is desirable to discontinue the system of endeavouring to adapt every ship to the latest improvements whether in gunnery or mechanical appliances, that may arise during the period she is under construction. The vessels when designed and laid down in the dockyards or contracted for should be completed to receive the best armaments and mechanical inventions known to exist, and thus great expense would be avoided and time saved. It appears in evidence that in the case of ships built in the dockyards at least three years out of six might be saved by this course; and the committee consider that the gain to the naval strength of the country by the more rapid completion of vessels possessing fittings of the most approved type at the time they were designed would more than counterbalance an advantage that might be gained by adopting the latest improvements at the cost of serious delay during the construction of the ship. If this course was adopted, the principal, and, indeed, apparently the only disadvantage under which contract building labours would be removed, and the area of such buildings might be extended, a result which would be attended by these advantages to the country—that not only would the resources of the dockyards be rendered to a greater extent than at present available for repairs and for the building of ships of an experimental type, but familiarity with the art of building warships would be spread throughout the country. Contractors would be encouraged by a more constant flow of work to provide themselves with the necessary skilled labour and costly plant, and facilities would thereby be afforded of increasing the naval defences of the empire at a more rapid rate of progress than at present." As regards the question of repairs, the committee hold that the case stands differently, and the testimony is unanimous that the system is an expensive one, and that such work could be done in the royal dockyards. In making this recommendation, the committee are averse to any way diminishing the efficiency of the dockyards. It is noted that the Admiralty have been hitherto and are still, exclusively employing one eminent firm in the north of England for all hydraulic mountings and loading appliances for the heavy guns of the navy. The committee are, however, informed that the navy now take annually a vote of money specially for gun mountings, and is about to form a staff of designers of its own at the Admiralty. This is recognised as a step in the right direction, and the committee suggest that the policy involved might with advantage be carried still further, nor can they see any good reason why the Department which is responsible to the country for the ships, and the maintenance of the fleet, should not undertake the entire responsibility of procuring the guns which the ships are to carry. The following are the closing paragraphs of the report: "From evidence it appears that very considerable expense is incurred in preparing a ship for a new commission, which in many cases might be saved when her condition was such as to satisfy the dockyard officers that she might be brought forward for service without that amount of 'stripping' and 'tearing up' which the dockyard rules now require in the case of all ships brought forward from the fourth class reserve. Where this suggestion is thought to apply, it is to be understood that it in no way contemplates relieving the Admiralty officers from their present responsibility that the ship when refitted shall be seaworthy and efficient. In conclusion, the committee desire to express an opinion that very careful consideration should be given before large expenditure is incurred upon structural repairs of Her Majesty's ships, especially those in the transport service. The great improvements and economies effected in the design, construction and machinery of ships of late years render vessels rapidly obsolete: and it appears to the committee that the practice prevailing in large mercantile companies of adding new ships to their fleet, in preference to making large expenditure on old vessels, is well worthy of the consideration of the Admiralty. The committee desire to add that on the occasion of their visiting Chatham dockyard it came to their notice that some of the tools employed in ship-building were of an obsolete character, which must necessarily increase the cost of the work, and they regret that want of time prevented them from visiting other of the home dockyards."

Four members of the committee sent in separate memoranda, stating that, while approving of the report so far as it goes, they consider a more thorough inquiry to be desirable. They also offer suggestions

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

WE have had a very quiet day in business again the activity noticeable in cotton yesterday having given place to a firm but quiet feeling, and in other branches transactions are on a limited scale.

The London telegrams of yesterday report a decline of ⅛ in Consols to 99⅜, and Rupee Paper is lower, Fours by ¼, Fours and-a-half by ⅛ ; but other stocks are unaltered.

The Mincing-lane markets remain dull, both Linseed and Rapeseed being partially 6d. lower. Wheat is the same.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was strong in tone, spot quotations showing an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Americans and 1-16d. in Fine Broach and Good Fair Dhollera, whilst to arrive Americans were generally ⅛d. higher in all positions. The sales, however, were only 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats, which would apparently indicate a certain amount of hesitation in following the American advance. In New York, however, although futures yesterday were 6 points lower, ready Cotton was again ⅛ cent higher, and a continuance of the rise will compel Liverpool to follow, as stocks there are light, and the trade well employed. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882
Two days' receipts	50,000	58,000	49,000
Three days' do.	101,000	114,000	90,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,870,000	2,788,000	2,758,000

The slight decline in futures has rather checked the activity in our local cotton market, and only a small business has been done to-day. Sellers are asking higher rates, and last night a rise of Re. 1 per candy was paid in the bazaar by native buyers, but shippers cannot raise their rates. We quote for new cotton :—

Good Bengal, January	Rs.158	per candy
,, Broach, March	226	,,
,, Omra ,,	197	,,
,, Dhollera, April	198	,,

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet at previous prices, linseed ready being dull at Rs. 6-5.

FREIGHTS to-day have not altered in any way, and engagements are limited. We quote ready shipment, Liverpool £1, London £1-1-3, Antwerp £1-2-6, Trieste and Venice £1-10 per ton, payable here.

IMPORTS remain practically unchanged. There is perhaps rather more inquiry in the Bazaar for goods, but from first hands there is very little passing, the uncertainty about exchange checking dealers in their operations.

EXCHANGE continues weak in tone. Bank Bills are unaltered in rate, but for private paper a reduction of 1-32d. has to-day been established both ready and forward, without, however, bringing many bills into the market. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·04½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at par buyers, but during the day the rate recovered again to Rs. 100⅛ for Fours, at which business was done. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES are quiet without speculative tone. In Spinning Mills rates in some cases are Rs. 5 lower, but generally unchanged. Bank of Bombays are firm at Rs. 761½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	761½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	95

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 182	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	116
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Budruira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	160
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	780
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	372½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1, 0	..	1,000
Empress S. &		5 0	5 0	Rs. 37½	795
Framji Petit		1,7 0	1,000	25	620
Golam Baba		5 0	5 0	..	510
Gordon Mills		1,00	1,000	..	370
Hindustan M		1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghi		500	50	70	700
Hydra		1,0	1,0 0	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl		50	500	Rs. 20	515
Ind		1,00	1, 0	..	815
Ja		500	400	..	455
		5 0	50	Rs. 40	590
		1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	1,177½
		00	1,000	Rs. 30	830
		00	1,00	Rs. 40	935
		00	100	Rs. 5	137
		0	1,00	160	3.07
			1,00	Rs. 35	830
			1,000	Rs. 50	1,225
				Rs. 9	225
				Rs. 65	1,450
			15		700
					1,0 0
					537½
					225
					23½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	600
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,0 0	125	125	411	380
Colaba Press Co.	90	1,880	1,880	..	1,540
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,400
Fort Press Co.	130	3,500	3,500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	200	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Motussli Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	415
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	212½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	640
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	835

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bassano, 1,186 tons, Captain J Atkin, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer China, 1,394 tons, Captain B. Fletcher, sailed yesterday for London and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Iron, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 92 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Calder, 480 tons, Thos Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 220 chests opium, and 39 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C Hagelstein, Mr J Bell, Mr R Hilton, Mr Cassumbhoy and Mr Mahomedally.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
8	Calder (s)	Hughes	Busorah, Nov. 23.
9	I. M. Clive (s)	Powell	Kurrachee, Dec. 7.
	Commilla (s)	Macfadyen	Kurrachee, Dec. 6.
	Merka (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	C. of Carthage (s).	Gray	London &c.
	Iron (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur
	China (s)	Fletcher	London, &c.
	Bassano (s)	Atkins	Hull.

The steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Tasmania, to China &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—5 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 4 cases bleaching powder, Mahomedally Jamaloodin.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—2,734 plates hard spelter and 100 package, sulphate of copper, Hurrydas Goculdas ; 10 packages glassware, Dhunjee Jairaz ; 69 cases empty fruit bottles and 1 bale corks, M. Manekjee Poonjiajee ; 35 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 50 casks empty bottles, Abdoolhoosein Hyderally ; 2 bags corks, B. Rustomjee ; 7 cases confectionery, T. Amroodin ; 101 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Framjee 60 cases old tom, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Peshawar s—2 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—10 cases beads, C. Bagree ; 2 packages cheese, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—10 bales paste boards and 10 bales brown papers K. Abdoolhoosein.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—51 cases marble slabs, F. Muragha and Co 5 casks glassware, Peeroo Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Hallowes, Lieut-Col, Commandant Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.

DECEMBER 8.

Boyd, Lieut-Col, Bombay Commissariat, from leave, from England.
McGalloway, Lieut-Col, Body Guards, from leave, from England.
Miller, Lieut-Col, Mewar Bheel Corps, from leave from England.
Branford, Surg Major, from leave, from England.
Wheble, Major, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
Lang, Major, General List Cavalry, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 9.

Eaton, Surg, on leave, from Kirkee.
Forster, Lieut, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Price, Major, 25th Bombay N I, on leave, to England.
McGalloway, Lieut-Col, Body Guards, from leave to Madras.
Fox, Major, R E, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Vint, Lieut, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, to Malligaum.
Lang, Major, General List Cavalry, from leave, to Lahore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt.
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 10.

...ll be parade under the Adjutant this da...esday) at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. All members ...quested to attend.

...ing to the number of entertainments and ...gements during the ensuing week, the local ...tary of the W. I. R. A. Meeting, 1884, having ...asked to postpone the competitions, applied ... Council W. I. R. A. The request has been ...d, and the W. I. R. A. local meeting will ...nce on Monday, 15th December, and end on ...y, 18th December,

...ual monthly Regimental Committee meet...ll be held this day (Wednesday) the 10th ...t Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. All members ...uested to attend.

...es at Coorla are reserved for the W. J. ... on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday ...he 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th instant.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

...OMBAY GAZETTE POONA AGENCY.

... this date we have appointed Messrs ...ER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona ...

...y Gazette Daily,
... Overland Summary,
... ,, Weekly Budget,
... ,, Bi-weekly,
...n Travellers' Guide,
...Guide to Bombay
...er publications issuing from this

...srs. COOPER, MADON and Co's ...tment East-street, Poona.

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(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
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OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
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Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
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DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.
THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.
For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.
Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.
Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.
Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application
C. MARCKS & Co.
43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
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THIS SOCIETY, established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge, possesses a Library, containing upwards of 10,000 books to which the best new works are being constantly added. The reading-room is well, supplied with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.
SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members. Rs. 150 ; ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week. Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COMERFORD—November 15, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Michael Comerford.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBINSON—December 7, at Louisa Villa, Neutral Lines, Poona, the wife of J. F. Robinson, of a son.

DEATH.

BOREL—December 9, at 168, Grant-road, near Railway Station, Edward Borel, Travelling Auditor, G. I. P. Railway, aged 46 years. Funeral at Sewree Cemetery at 5 p.m. to-day ; will leave house at 4 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation, R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERTHOUD—November 12, at Simla, the wife of E. Berthoud, of a son.

MALPASS—November 29, at Chunar, the wife of Sergeant A. Malpass, Supervisor, P. W. D., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1884.

THE Earl of Dufferin did a good day's work yesterday, doing it, moreover, in a manner which made the happiest impression upon the representatives of the various sections of the community with whom he was brought into contact. At the Secretariat he received addresses from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, from the guarantors of the Bombay Exhibition, from the city of Ahmedabad, and from the Mussulman inhabitants of Bombay. Later in the afternoon he laid the foundation-stone of the Indo-British Institution, taking his part in the ceremony with unmistakeable sympathy, and giving to the inauguration of a good work something more even than the prestige of his presence. It needs no faculty of divination to perceive that in his intercourse with those who waited upon him yesterday—representing interests as diverse as can well be conceived—Lord Dufferin confirmed himself in the good opinion which his auditory had the day before derived from the first speech he delivered on the soil of India. At each step, indeed, the Viceroy-elect is meeting with expressions of real good-will, as, for instance, in the kindly words which were addressed to him yesterday afternoon by Sir James Fergusson. The Governor of Bombay may be regarded as having constituted himself the spokesman of the official hierarchy of Western India when he told Lord Dufferin that Her Majesty's servants of every degree in this country fully shared in the heartfelt and spontaneous welcome which was given to him on Monday. "A statesman whom they are proud to serve" was the eulogistic, but not at all too generous phrase in which Sir James Fergusson gave expression to the sentiments entertained by the servants of the Crown in India in regard to the statesman who will a few days hence take his place at their head.

The deputations which waited upon Lord Dufferin yesterday were as diverse in their representative character as they could well have been, considering the shortness of the time at His Excellency's disposal. First in order came the address from Ahmedabad, in replying to which Lord Dufferin once more paid a generous tribute to the present Viceroy, whose benignant administration, he said, "will be long remembered by a grateful people." He added that it would be one of his most interesting tasks to watch over the operation of those municipal institutions which Lord Ripon had established in our midst—a declaration which makes it clear that the developement of local self-government will be as carefully fostered under the new Viceroy as it has been under his predecessor. In his reply to the address of the Chamber of Commerce there was just a touch of the enthusiasm which has given colour and warmth to so many of Lord Dufferin's speeches. We think only of the brighter side of Indian economics in the presence of a promise to co-operate in developing "the unfathomed natural resources of the country." But Lord Dufferin rapidly passed from the general to the particular. The views of the Bombay Chamber in regard to railway development, he said, had been put before him before he left England, and he was fully impressed with the necessity of constantly keeping the means of communication at least on a level with the industrial and commercial requirements of the country. This is quite as definite a declaration upon a complicated and difficult subject as we have a right to expect thus early in Lord Dufferin's career in India. No effort has been spared to invest the question of railway extension with its proper importance, and now that he has responded to these efforts with cordiality and sympathy, it may fairly be left to him and his advisers to determine upon ways and means for carrying out a railway policy upon the main principles of which there is no real disagreement. The most strikingly sympathetic utterance, perhaps, which Lord Dufferin made yesterday was that which he gave in answer to a very remarkable address from the heads of the Mussulman community. The despondent tone in which the representatives of "our once great but now fallen community" approached him evidently made a deep impression upon him. And it gave him an opportunity which a statesman so keenly alive to the sentimental aspects of ethnology and of history would not willingly have passed by. His reply was an eloquent and inspiriting *Sursum Corda*. He reminded his visitors of the intellectual glories of Islam in the past, of its contributions to the learning and scholarship and science of Europe, and in the enthusiasm of the retrospect he must have made them forget half their misgivings. The deputation left with the promise from Lord Lord Dufferin that he would confer with Lord Ripon upon the educational requirements of the community. But they must have gathered also from his reply that it is to themselves, no less than to the Government that they must look for some, at least, of the means for ameliorating their position. The report of the Education Commission, to which reference was made in the address, deals largely with the question, and contains some distinct recommendations in regard to it, the chief amongst them being that the special encouragement of Mahomedan education should be regarded as a legitimate charge upon local, municipal, and provincial funds, and that the attention of local Governments be invited to the question of the proportion in which patronage is distributed amongst educated Mahomedans and others.

The deputation from the guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition presented Lord Dufferin with an address which, after referring to his lordship's known sympathy with enterprises that have for their aim the development of industrial resources, the extension of commerce, and the diffusion of science and the arts, went on to touch on what is for the forthcoming Exhibition a vital point—the date at which it is to be held. The address put in the front the fact that in fixing the date for 1886-87 they were influenced by the consideration that 1885 was barred to them by the Exhibition at Antwerp and 1887 by that in Australia. To put off the Bombay Exhibition beyond 1887 would be attended "with great inconvenience," the guarantors said, which is a very mild way of putting the fact that it was altogether hopeless to get sufficient signatures to a guarantee fund carrying a heavy liability so far into future years. As a matter of fact, as long as it was not definitely understood that the Exhibition would be held in the cold weather of 1886-87, there seemed to be no prospect of any considerable amount being subscribed. Once that essential consideration was given its due weight and the date was fixed, four hundred guarantors lost no time in putting down their names for amounts till then not even expected. It is true that the summer of 1886 has been fixed upon for an Exhibition in London for the products of India and the colonies. But it was obvious that an exhibition opened in Bombay in the ensuing December could not interfere with an exhibition opened in London in May, though conceivably the latter might interfere with the former. If this unluckily should happen it could not be helped ; and the International Exhibitions to be held respectively in 1885 at Antwerp and in 1887 in Australia would certainly prove more serious competitors than the one in London, which will only take in the products of India and the colonies, and leave the continent of Europe and the United States to Bombay. Nevertheless some persons interested in the London Exhibition had a mistaken idea that the Bombay and the London Exhibitions would clash and, they endeavoured to procure the postponement of that to be held in this city. It was an error to suppose that the Prince of Wales shared this view or joined in any way in the representations made. The Bombay Government and the Government of India fully recognised the fact that it was really not a question between the London and the Bombay Exhibitions clashing, but one between having an Exhibition in this city at the time fixed or not having one for many years to come. In Bombay some anxiety was felt lest Lord Dufferin, coming out from London, should have brought with him the impression that our Exhibition could be postponed without inconvenience or danger. That apprehension was at once dispelled yesterday by the frank declaration that in his lordship's opinion the matter was one to be decided by the guarantors who were immediately concerned in it. "As to the date which you may eventually fix for holding the proposed Exhibition," said his lordship, "that is, I feel, a question which may be safely left in your hands, and I have no doubt that you will decide it in the way most advantageous for all parties concerned." This of course settles the matter definitively, for there was never any question as to the view the guarantors take of the necessities of the case. The Exhibition will be opened in December, 1886.

THE work done by the Executive Engineer's Department of the Bombay Municipality during the year 1883-84 has been of a very satisfactory nature, as can be seen from the annual report of the Deputy Executive Engineer. A considerable amount of energy has been shown in carrying out the new works undertaken during the year ; and in many cases the actual expenditure has been well within the limits of the budget grant, leaving a fair balance at the disposal of the department. The most important of the new works to be commenced this year is that in connection with the Tulsi and Vehar Lakes, the effect of which will be to increase the water-supply of the city, and to provide for a reserve in the case of bad rainfall. The increase in the capacity of the lakes thus obtained will permit of an extra 24in. main to be laid from the Vehar Lake to Bombay. By means of this new main it is confidently hoped that during the months of April and May, when there is the greatest demand, a million gallons per diem more water will be obtainable. Indeed, as regards her water-supply, Bombay cannot be in better hands than those of Mr. Braham. When on the subject of the water-supply attention must be drawn to the frequent bursts in the several mains, which are so often attended with great inconvenience. Last year the 32in. main is reported to have burst three times, as also the 24in. main. The bursts in the smaller mains have been more frequent, the total year's bursts amounting to 130. A burst in either of the two principal mains is always a matter of import, once for it invariably necessitates the closing of the entire water-supply of a large portion of the town for some length of time. The waste prevention staff has been doing its work creditably, and has been almost indefatigable in examining the various mains, and preveuted much leakage. The building, road, and lighting departments have also been working very satisfactorily.

THE Duke of West Gothland, third son of the King of Sweden, will arrive in Bombay next week. His Royal Highness, who intends making an extended tour in India, will travel *incognito*, under the title of Count Carlsberg.

EVENING PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Last evening Sir James Fergusson gave a party at Government House, to meet the Earl and Countess of Dufferin. There was a large company, and the room of Government House presented a very animated and brilliant appearance. This evening the Governor gives a ball in honour of the Viceroy-elect and Lady Dufferin.

THE NEW INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Earl and Countess of Dufferin made their first public appearance since their arrival in India, in connexion with a function which will cause the name of the new Governor-General to be most honorably associated with one of the chief of the many charitable institutions of Bombay. Lord Dufferin's kindly acceptance of the invitation to lay the foundation-stone of the new Indo-British Institution places the whole cause of benevolence under considerable indebtedness. It will materially facilitate the successful solution of a problem of some little difficulty and it is to be hoped may inaugurate an era of greater prosperity for a foundation which provides a home and educational training of inestimable value to its inmates. Details have already been given of the building which will enable the institution to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and to remove from a centre long since condemned as unsuitable from such a purpose, into a free and more whole some atmosphere. Considerable preparations had been made for yesterday's ceremony. Across the Esplanade, in the centre of which is the site of the building, carriage paths had been temporarily laid down from the Cruickshank-road as well as from Boree-bunder. Along the former were lines of flags and borders of shrubs and flowers. Around the foundation-stone seating accommodation had been provided for some hundreds of spectators as well as for the committee of the institution and the subscribers towards its support. A tripod of tall bamboo poles erected over the stone was draped in brightly coloured cloth, and sustained a canopy of bunting, with the royal standard floating from the apex. On a table near at hand were considerately placed the plans of the institution to be created on that spot, the designs which have been prepared by Khan Badadur M. C. Murzban evoking a general admiration that should stimulate the generosity of the contributors. At the entrance to the enclosure a guard of honour was supplied by the sturdy cadets belonging to the Indo-British Institution, and an excellent choir was supplied by the girls and the remainder of the boys, who were martialled to the right. The Countess of Dufferin accompained by Lady Helen Blackwood, the Hon. Miss Thynne, and Mrs. Dean (wife of the Military Secretary to the Governor) arrived from Government House about half-past-four, the Earl of Dufferin, Sir James Fergusson, and their staff driving from the Secretariat a few minutes later. At the entrance in the Cruickshank road this distinguished party were met by the Bishop of Bombay as president of the institution, and the members of the committee. The Viceroy-elect took his seat on the dais fronting the memorial stone, the Countess of Dufferin being on the right and Sir James Fergusson to the left. Additional brilliancy was lent to the scene by the presence of a number of military officers, whilst the exquisite toilettes of the many ladies who graced the ceremony gave the assembly another feature of attractiveness. Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin wore a rich dress of dead gold trimmed with yellow lace, and among the fair visitors the delicate hues of their dainty costumes were displayed to perfection in the radiant sunshine. Among those present were the Commander-in-Chief (General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge), the Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., the Hon. Budrudin Tyabji, General Merriman, Mr. J. B. Richey, C. S. I., Col. White, R. E., Dr. Henry Cook, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E., Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. N. Spencer, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohandas, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. K. R. Cama, Brigadier-General Edwards and Mrs. Edwardes, General Hancock, Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Lieut-Colonel the Hon. L. H Bayley, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice West, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the Acting Archdeacon Sharpin, Rev. G. Gothard, (chaplain to the Bishop) Rev. A. L. Ouslow, Rev. W. J. fennell, Rev. R. L. Page, Rev. H. C. Squires, Colonel Pottinger, Major Sparks, Professor Wordsworth, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant (Municipal Commissioner), and the following members of the Committee : Messrs. J. H. Starling, W. Rowland, H. Curjel, J. Gilbert, J. Shephard, W. Maidment, and E. Gay. Boquets were presented to the Earl and Countess and Sir James Fergusson by the girls of the institution.

The Rev. C. Gilder, secretary to the Indo-British Institution, read the following address to Lord Dufferin and requested him to lay the stone :—

Your Excellency,—I am deputed by the Managing Committee of the Indo-British Institution to bid you welcome on this joyful occasion.

The representatives of Her Majesty in this country have ever made it their practice to identify themselves with the cause of education ; and in the presence of your Excellency to-day to inaugurate our new undertaking, we read a promise that the cause which we have at heart will continue to receive the same support during your Excellency's office.

It is the boast of the European and Indo-British inhabitants of the Presidency to which we belong, that they have succeeded in fulfilling their obligations in regard to the education of their children. The educational grants of this Presidency are allotted under so admirable a system that the payments of parents who earn good salaries, subsidized by private liberality and largely helped by Societies at home, have procured us a system of high-school adequate to the demand made upon us. To keep pace with the growth of these demands requires now nothing but conscientiousness and watchfulness on the part of those responsible for the supply.

But below the class who make use of our High Schools there comes another with much lower advantages, and the supply of the needs of that class must ever be matter of anxiety. Compared either with the Presidency of Madras, or with the territories ruled directly by the Supreme Government, the population with which we have to deal is small, compact, and manageable. And we are proud and thankful to be able to assert that in dealing with the need of that population, we are not toiling to gather up arrears as is the case in so many parts of India, but are discharging the comparatively light task of meeting our obligations as they arise.

But even this necessitates unremiting effort. The children who are educated in this school and in other like schools in the Presidency have either poor homes, or no homes, or, worse still, in some instances bad homes. And all these conditions alike involve as their inevitable consequence, that those who are responsible for the schools are obliged to make continual appeals to the charity of the European community.

A special appeal is being made at the present time. The removal of this school to the site which we take possession of to-day, entails the expenditure of a large sum of money, about Rs. 20,000, over and above the Government grant and the proceeds of the sale of our old buildings. For the sale of the Institution involves the breaking up of a poor congregation for whom a new place of worship has to be provided.

The charity has never been a rich one ; it lives indeed from hand to mouth for the defrayal of its monthly expenses ; and the raising of this additional sum for building involves a strain on its resources which can only be sustained with much effort.

The prestige of your Excellency's presence on this our inaugural day, will, it is hoped, be of most material assistance in enabling that effort to be made.

We welcome then that presence among us, as of that of one by whose world-wide reputation a new lustre is added to the great office which we rejoice that you have been called upon to fill, and who generously lends the aid of that reputation to promote the moral and physical well-being of the young, the poor, and the humble among those whom God has willed that he should rule.

I have now, in conclusion, on behalf of the Managing Committee, to ask your Excellency to be pleased to lay the foundation-stone of the new buildings for the Indo-British Institution.

His Excellency having signified his acceptance of the invitation the Bishop of Bombay proceeded with the service, intoning the prayers, whilst the surpliced choir belonging to the institution sang the responses. Lord Dufferin descended from the dais in order to perform his special function, Sir James Fergusson continuing by his side. A bottle containing the newspapers of the day was placed beneath the great block by Mr. Murzban, who handed to Lord Dufferin the implements necessary for the due performance of this critical portion of the ceremo... These included a silver trowel, an ivory ma... an elegant plummet and square of car... mounted with silver. As the pulleys low... one to its place "Christ is made the s... ation" was sung by the choir. Then it was ... tly laid with the words :—

"In the ... h of Jesus Christ we place this Head Stone in the ...undation, in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, that here true faith, the fear of God, and brotherly love may dwell, and that this place may be set apart for the instruction of the young, and for the honour of the name of the same our Lord, Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with the Father and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end." Amen.

Lord Dufferin in clear and distinct tone proclaimed, "I declare this stone truly laid." On the face of the block in gold letters the following inscription is engraved :—

To the Glory of God
This Stone
Was laid on the 9th December 1884.
By Frederick Temple, First Earl of Dufferin, K. P., G. C. B., G.C.M.G., P.C.,
Viceroy Designate of India.

Another hymn was sung while a collection was being made throughout the assembly, and Lord Dufferin having resumed his place on the dais said at the conclusion :—My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, —The admirable nature of the work upon which we have been engaged this afternoon is so apparent, the benefits of education are so well known to all who stand around me, that it would be superfluous for me to dwell upon that subject. All that I can do is to express my very great gratification on having been allowed the opportunity of taking part in so interesting a ceremonial. I trust that the institution in which we are interested will long continue to flourish, and will prove a centre of light, morality, and goodness throughout the whole neighbourhood where it has been founded. In conclusion, my lord, ladies, and gentlemen, allow me to say that instead of troubling you with any further words upon such a topic, I will ask permission to substitute for a speech a humble subscription. (Cheers.)

H. E. the Governor then rose and said—My lord, I have been deputed by the friends of the Indo-British Schools to tender to your Excellency their heartfelt thanks for the great service and honour you have done their institution by laying the first stone of the new building, and also for the kind words in which you have expressed your interest in their undertaking. My lord, these schools have long been among the most admirable and popular institutions of Bombay, and it is only to be regretted that the fruits of that popularity have not been more abundant. For I believe that the means of the committee have long been in such a chronically straitened condition that the comfort and well-being of the children have sometimes fallen short of what could be desired. This Government have thought the institution well deserving of the valuable site which they have bestowed upon it, and I trust that the impulse given by your Excellency will be felt not only in increased sympathy, but in more substantial aid. (Hear, hear.) It will not, I trust, be thought out of place if I take this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency my hearty congratulations and warmest hopes for the success of your Viceroyalty. I am sure that every member of Her Majesty's service of every degree in this country fully shares in the heartfelt and spontaneous welcome that was given to your Excellency yesterday. (Hear, hear.) For, my

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 8.

The China mail of the 25th ult. has arrived. No further hostilities have taken place in Tongking. Fighting is reported by the Chinese papers, but the accounts are unreliable.

General Négrier has captured a large quantity of supplies.

The Chinese on the frontiers have received orders to join the Black Flags and drive the French out of Tongking.

FAILURE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The peace negotiations have been fruitless. The proposal for the occupation of Formosa has been rejected indignantly.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN THE CHINESE SERVICE.

Preparations for hostilities continue on a large scale. 240 guns are mounted in the northern fortifications, where 95,000 troops are encamped. 45 German military instructors are engaged to train the Chinese troops.

APPOINTMENT OF A GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A German officer has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of China.

THE BLOCKADE OF FORMOSA.

Eleven vessels, some armed with guns able to pierce the heaviest French ironclad, are preparing to force the blockade of Formosa under the command of European officers, and land troops and supplies of food at Formosa, where famine prices obtain.

HONGKONG COOLIES AND FRENCH STEAMERS.

The Messageries steamers will in future coal at Kelung, and not at Hongkong, where the coolies refuse to work.

Admiral Courbet declines to release the Chinese light-house steam tender. The British commander has been detained prisoner at Kelung.

The matter has been referred to the decision of the Paris Government.

A tramway is being constructed to connect the works for the defence of North China.

Outrages on missionaries continue.

The opium revenue is falling seriously owing to smuggling.

THE CHINESE AND GENERAL GORDON.

On receipt of the news that General Gordon, of the "Ever Victorious Army," had been killed, the Chinese fleet hoisted their flags at half mast. The Viceroy telegraphed an expression of his condolence to General Gordon's sister.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Dec. 9.

Char Shamba, forty miles west of Maimena, an affluent of the Murghab river, has been selected for the winter quarters of the Commission in kibitkas, which will be arranged for by the Governor of Herat.

General Lumsden, escorted by 50 sabres of the 11th B. L., under Captain Heath, and accompanied by Mr. Condie Stephen, Captain Barrow, Captain Durand, Captain De Laessoe, and Dr. Charles, left Kuhsan on the 24th November for Panjdeh and Bala Murghab.

The main body of the Commission in charge of Colonel Ridgeway left Kuhsan on the 25th, and crossed the Paropamisus to-day by the Gardan-i-Chashma Sabz pass, which is easily practicable for camels.

Colonel Ridgeway proceeds *vid* Kushk to Bala Murghab, and thence to our winter quarters.

General Lumsden will probably reach Char Shamba about the middle of December.

A small party under Captain Gore, R. E., has remained behind to survey the southern portion of Badghis and the Siah Bubak, *alias* Paropamisus, range.

The country we have now reached consists of grassy downs, and water is plentiful in the streams and springs. The weather is pleasantly warm.

Kazi Saduddin Khan accompanies General Lumsden, and the Governor of Herat Colonel Ridgeway.

We are in the limits of the Char Eimak tribes, who appear to be very friendly, in marked contrast to the Afghans of the country between Seistan and Herat.

ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The British Indian Association presented an address to the Viceroy this afternoon. The deputation consisted of about 45 members headed by the president, Maharajah Norendra Krishna Deb, the Maharajah of Dhurbunga, the Maharajah of Bettiah, and Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore. Before the reading of the address Maharajah Norendra Krishna made a brief speech, in which he said.—"We deeply deplore the existence of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in your Excellency's Council, the provisions of which are generally admitted to be injurious to the interests of the landholding class in this country. The Bill bestows new rights on the tenants of Zemindars which were never before possessed by them, and which they do not desire to have. It would have afforded us extreme gratification if we could have alluded in this farewell address to the fact that at the close of your lordship's benevolent administration this obnoxious measure had ceased to exist, for no other reason than simply because it would benefit neither ryots nor zemindars."

The Maharajah then read the address. It expresses sentiments of respect and esteem for his Excellency and humble and heartfelt appreciation of the endeavours he has made to encourage native merit, to advance the material prosperity of the country to extend the benefits of education among all classes of people and re-establish in its plenitude the freedom of the native press. It has been our misfortune to differ in opinion from your Excellency's Government the regard to certain measures initiated during your administration vitally affecting the well being of the people and the regal status in their native land. We deplore also the circumstances which compelled us to make repeated representations to the Supreme Government of injuries which threaten us in the bill relating to property in land and the adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant in these Provinces have made them, in confidence obtaining that just in which the British Government has taught us to expect from the benign rule of our august Sovereign. The subject is still under the consideration of your Excellency's Government. Bearing in mind the high consideration which your Excellency has generously shown us by permitting us to nominate a representative from our body to serve as a member of your Excellency's Legislative Council. We fondly cherish hope that our humble prayer will not be made in vain. The noble sentiments which have actuated your Excellency in dealing with complicated questions touching the well-being of the people, the spirit which Your lordship displayed under trying circumstances and the generous sympathy which you have shown for our countrymen have greatly endeared your name to us, and we feel deeply grateful for the philantiropic exertions to ameliorate our political condition as a people. We venture to believe that you will in England continue to take the same warm and lively interest in the well-being of this country. We take this opportunity to entreat your Excellency to convey to our august Sovereign an expression of our heartfelt gratitude for the manifold blessings conferred upon us by her gracious rule and to assure Her Majesty of our unswering loyalty and attachment to the British throne.

Lord Ripon replying said.—I am strongly convinced of the value of associations such as yours especially in a country like India, where representative institutions do not exist; for it seems to me that where these institutions are not available it is of especial value to the Government that by the criticisms of the press on one hand, and public associations like yours upon the other, they should have the means of ascertaining the views of the public upon various questions and measures, administrative or judicial, which they may bring forward, and learning the sentiments of the different classes of the community and the views of the various sections. For my own part, I can truly say that I have always, since I held the office of Viceroy, given great attention to the opinions of the Indian Association upon public questions. It is not to be expected that the Government should always agree with the views of any particular association; neither is it to be expected, nor, in my opinion, to be desired, that any such important association as yours should always be found to express approval of the measures of the Government, because the natural conclusions to be drawn from that would be that you were merely desirous of giving your voice in favour of the administration instead of exercising, as you ought in the public interests to exercise, a discriminating criticism. Therefore I have always rejoiced to find you incline to give in a moderate and reasonable manner your unfettered opinion upon the public measures of the administration of which have been the head. I fully understand that by coming here to-day and by other marks of sympathy with the general lines of the policy of my administration you do not in the smallest degree imply that you waive any objections which you felt and expressed either to the Bengal Tenancy Bill or any other portion of the measures of Government from which you may at any time have dissented. I quite understand and appreciate that; and this would not be in any respect a suitable occasion for me to express any opinion upon the many complicated and difficult questions connected with land tenure in Bengal. That subject must now be remitted to the hands of my successor, who I am confident will deal with it in a just and enlightened spirit. I may, however, perhaps be permitted to say that in regaad the Bill of which you have spoken I at all events may claim to have shown an earnest desire to afford all those who are interested that measure ample oppotunity for considering the proposals which have been made, and have displayed no inclination whatever to hurry the Bill through the Legislative Council. Further, I took what seemed to me to be the best course to secure that the interests of the landowners in Bengal should be ably and adequately represented in the Legislative Council; and in consultation with you, as representing their interests, in the first place I appointed my lamented friend, the late Kristodas Pal, to a seat in the Council; and when he was taken from us, adopting the same course, I gladly accepted the proposal that I should select to succeed him a gentleman so well qualified in every respect to represent your interests by large experience of agriculturail affairs and intimate knowledg of the land laws as Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee. It gives me very great pleasure to find that you are able to speak in terms so flattering that I scarcely like to allude to them of the sympathy which I feel for your countrymen, and of the efforts which I have made to ameliorate their condition. It is a great satisfaction to believe that during the four and a half yeargs which I have held the high office of Viceroy of India, I have been enabled, with the advice and assistance of my colleagues, to carry out not a few solid and substantial reforms, political, administrative, economical, and fiscal, calculated, I hope, to improve and elevate the condition of the people of this country.

To-day the Viceroy opens the new buildings of the City College. On Thursday His Excellency received several deputations who presented addresses, including one from the Calcutta Literary Society. Friday has been fixed for a grand farewell entertainment at Seven Tanks Garden, in connection with which extensive illuminations and fireworks have been arranged.

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A SEPOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

A report received from the Andamans states that a native sub-inspector of police was killed on Saturday by a sepoy who had been dismissed, and that Inspector Moriarty was shot dead while calling the roll. The man fired three other rounds without hitting anyone else, and then shot himself.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. COURTNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON. Dec. 9.

Mr. John Tomlinson Hibbert succeeds Mr. Leonard H. Courtney as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

PARIS, Dec. 8.

The French in Tongking are awaiting reinforcements before taking the offensive.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Technical Sub-Commission, nominated by the International Technical Commission for the improvement of the Suez Canal, propose to make the Canal of a uniform width of forty metres.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

TEHERAN, Dec. 8.

Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived at Pul-i-Khist.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives suspending silver coinage for three years.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 9.

Mail-steamer Carthage, from Australia, arrived.

SUEZ, Dec. 9.

The Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, left here for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firmer.

The London Cotton market has been firm. Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ " "	81
3 " Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	49⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, December 8.

10 p.m.	71·3

TUESDAY, December 9.

6 a.m.	69·9
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	82·1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages via Turkey, or for Turkey via Fao, can only be sent once a week by mail-steamer from Bushire. No change in rates.

BUSHIRE, Dec. 5.—Next mail over interrupted section. Turkish route leaves Bushire 2 p.m., 12th instant.

BERNE, Dec. 8.—Line Saigon-Bangkok right.

RANGOON, Dec. 9.—Mandalay interrupted.

We understand that the Bombay Branch of the East India Association will present an address to Lord Ripon on his arrival in Bombay.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of November, 1882, Rs. 14,38,37,000; 1883, Rs. 10,78,85,000; 1884, Rs. 9,10,72,000.

The Allahabadis are disappointed that they will not have an opportunity of seeing Lord Dufferin on his way to Calcutta. His Excellency will not even pass through the place, but will skirt Allahabad by Naini junction.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will give a farewell party at Belvedere, in honour of the Viceroy and Lady Ripon, to-day.

By the return of Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel Bannerman reverts to the Agency at Gwalior, displacing Colonel Berkley, who in turn falls back on Bundelkhund.

The cholera "epidemic" at Goa turns out to be a mere scare. An inquiry into the matter has brought to light the fact that there was no cholera epidemic at all. Only two cases occurred in about a fortnight, and since then another doubtful case has occurred at St. Jacinto. The preventive measures adopted by Government are certainly ridiculous, but they are harassing in their consequences. The establishment of a sanitary cordon has closed all communication, causing scarcity of food in the villages which depend for their supply from beyond the quarantined district. The prisoners in the jail were thus left without food because the contractor could not get his supplies. The police forming the cordon are suffering from hunger; so also are the poor people who maintained themselves by selling firewood, vegetable, fish, &c. Arrests for breaking through the sanitary cordon have followed, some of the delinquents being kept in custody for days. The sudden stoppage of communication has paralysed all trade, and fears are entertained that these restrictive measures may give rise to real cholera by depriving the people of the necessaries of life.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam was to open the Jorehat State Railway—the first State Railway in Assam. The line is about 25 miles long, on the two-foot gauge, and was originally meant to carry tea from the gardens to the river, and supplies and stores from the river to the tea gardens; but it will also act as a feeder to the future Assam Railway from Chittagong to the Brahmaputra Valley. The cost of the Jorehat State Railway has been about five lakhs, or Rs. 20,000 per mile. It is expected that the traffic will be large, and the prospects of success are certainly great, in which case it will probably be followed by other short feeders on the same plan at right-angles to the river and main railway.

Private Rollinson, of the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's Regiment, who committed a triple murder whilst running *amok* at Subathu some few months ago, was to be hanged at Cawnpore early yesterday. The peculiar atrocity of the crime, as well as the fact of the general tendency in the army towards an increase of crimes of the class, appears to have suggested the necessity for making the punishment in this case as impressive as possible. Not only was the execution to take place in the presence of the whole garrison, of which the regiment the murderer belongs to now forms a part, but the Scottish Rifles, which had received marching orders, were detained, and the 2nd Battalion of the King's halted in course of relief, in order to assist in the ghastly ceremony. Towards the end Rollinson's demeanour had changed from recklessness to repentance, and what gave a peculiarly painful interest to the occasion was the rumour that the guilty man had confessed to the chaplain of Cawnpore, a previous murder, for which another man is now suffering penal servitude.

In Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor announced two important measures to be introduced during the coming session. One is the Bill for the registration of tenures in land, the second, the reorganisation of the ancient system of village accountants who are known under the name of patwaris and canoongoes. He added that the Government contemplated introducing a cadastral survey of all estates and holdings in the country, and a proper record of rights wherever such a survey is made. This might take 25 or 30 years to carry out, but until it was done the Province would not have peace.

The new Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces has introduced some startling innovations into the Allahabad High Court. Thus we are told by the local paper that he has abolished written judgments in favour of oral ones at a sweep, and that the panting reporters, all innocent of short-hand as they are in that enlightened capital, toil after him in vain. So the Chief Justice will continue to be misreported, or not reported, until half-a-dozen departments have delivered themselves on the subject of furnishing the court with a staff of stenographers and sanction for a supply obtained. Sir Comer Petheram has also declared against the system of repeated postponement of cases for the convenience of counsel at, sometimes, the cost of their clients. On the whole, then, it must be said that, so far, the Chief Justice's failings as a new broom lean to virtue's side. But as if to show that his genius is not altogether destructive, the court was recently startled by the appearance of a barrister in his wig—an innovation which was said to have been welcomed by a benign twinkle in the Chief's eye. The effect on the natives generally, we are told, was electric, and although one of them, disposed to be literal, described the honoured appendage as "made of the hairs of a horse with the tails attached," there is no doubt that the masses acknowledged its esoteric significance with a shower of briefs. Only once before has the legal profession in these Provinces been equally moved. That was when Sir Robert Stuart appeared at the Lieutenant-Governor's levee with the full-bottom wig of a Queen's Counsel. But an *ingenue*, fresh from Kensington pastures, having mistaken that distinguished luminary for the Begum of Bhopal, the wig appeared no more.

From the returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the first seven months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 31,86,15,895 as against Rs. 30,79,07,088, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 46,18,12,767 as against Rs. 49,02,57,008. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 8,73,36,174 as against Rs. 7,20,86,907, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,34,48,081 as against Rs. 57,04,195. The gross amount of import duty collected, including salt duty, was Rs. 1,34,87,173 as against Rs. 1,23,49,290, and that of export duty collected Rs. 26,39,148 as against Rs. 35,39,950.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes as follows in a Canadian newspaper on the subject of the late Lord Lytton and his wife:—

Nothing can be more hideous than this resurrection, through the publication of posthumous papers, of these wretched quarrels. People who batten on such scandal must have a very keen appetite for carrion. It was the common case of a man of extreme sensibility and vivid imagination, who had married an angel, and when the honeymoon was over found she was a woman. The scenes that followed were revolting outrages on the sanctity of conjugal affection, and the memory of them ought to have been buried for ever in the graves of the unhappy pair. There can be no doubt that Lord Lytton was greatly to blame, and that his behaviour, compared with the sentiments of his novels, proves him to have been a literary hypocrite. But the conduct of Lady Lytton was also disgusting, if she was not insane.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg has made arrangements, in conjunction with the Coorg Planters Association, to submit a yearly forecast of the coffee crop in that Province to be prepared on the 1st August in each year. The outturn of the coming season's coffee crop is roughly estimated at 3,436 tons, and is about 2,500 tons below the yield of the previous year, owing to the partial failure of the blossom showers.

A correspondent, writing in reference to the late Sir George Lawrence, calls attention to the fact that "the 'Lawrence' brotherhood does not end with Sir George's death, for his brother Lieutenant-General R. C. Lawrence still lives. General Richard Lawrence served in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobraon, for which he received a medal. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign as political officer in charge of the Kashmere contingent in 1857, and was present at the assault and capture of Delhi, commanding the 4th column of assault on Major Reid being wounded. He was mentioned in despatches, received Brevet of Major and the C.B., and a medal. Few, if any, families have produced four such brothers."

Miss Emily Faithfull, in a lecture which she delivered in Edinburgh, called attention to the fact that out of 27,000 of the latest recruits to Mormonism 20,000 came from Great Britain. The English headquarters of Mormonism is, she says, at Liverpool, and there is an immigration fund deposited at the Bank of England, from which the expenses of converts are paid.

Truth hears that at the funeral of the late Duke of Brunswick, the Crown jewels, which were carried on a tray behind the coffin, were "paste" articles, borrowed from the wardrobe of the Brunswick Theatre, as it was discovered that the real jewels, which were of immense value, had been appropriated by the "Diamond" Duke, when he fled from his capital more than fifty years ago.

A wire rope has just been manufactured in the works of Sir George Elliot, M.P., at Cardiff, for the North British Railway, which is 2,300 fathoms in length, or 2 miles and 108 yards. It weighs 21½ tons. Nearly 100,000 fathoms of wire have been used in making it. This huge rope is to be used in working the trains in the tunnel at Glasgow, between Queen-street Station and Cowlairs.

The success of the Democratic party in America necessitating the withdrawal of Mr. J. R. Lowell from the post at the Court of St. James's which he has held to the general satisfaction, it is understood that there is a strong probability of Mr. W. H. Hurlbert being installed in the vacant berth. Mr. Hurlbert, for many years the guiding spirit of the *New York World*, is a man of great natural ability, cosmopolitan experience, and charming manners. He is well known in English Society, and, it is said, would make a model Minister.

The following appears in *Truth*:—"I suppose we must all become old women at last, but the Home Secretary is taking to twaddle and peppermint-lozenges rather early in life. His speech on Mr. Macfarlane's motion was a very grandmotherly performance. "Crofters, be good crofters, and never take the law into your own hands. Lairds, be good lairds, and don't vex the crofters more than you can help. My little children, love one another. Your little hands were never meant to tear each others' eyes." That was the style of argument. When a man comes to talking like that he had better get himself made a Peer."

A terrible story comes from Marmaros Sziget, the most north-easterly county of Hungary. The priest of Krasnisora went with his wife and child in a sledge to Lonka. On the way they were attacked by a troop of wolves, about twenty in number. The horses reared and then bolted in terror. The wife of the priest was so terrified that she let her child fall from the sledge. The father immediately jumped out to save it, and the horses carried on the sledge with the woman lying upon it swooning. The husband engaged in a desperate struggle with the wolves and killed two of them; but first the child and then he himself was torn to pieces. When the sledge arrived in Lonka the wife was dead, together with a child to which she had prematurely given birth. The whole family thus perished miserably in about an hour.

At the recent Liberal demonstration in Hastings a cart was paraded containing a number of coroneted donkeys, intended to be symbolical of the House of Peers. Comments upon these proceedings have been made at several subsequent meetings, and a printed address on the matter was sent to Lord Shaftesbury, who returned the following reply:—"I am much obliged to you for the account of the address. If those who exhibited their contempt for the Peers by ranking them with donkeys at all resembled my donkey Jack, the gift of the costermongers, they would be far superior men to what they are at present. Jack is the most friendly, useful, and sociable creature on the face of the earth. There is an old donkey forty years of age maintained at the common expense of my costers in Golden-lane. But what does he do? I asked them last year. Why, said they, he walks about, and plays with the children—an example, I think for these self-sufficient agitators."

All things come to him that waits, and at last the shareholders in the ill-fated Great Eastern Steamship Company have found employment for their white elephant. The huge vessel has, it is said, been chartered by a syndicate for the purpose of "showing" her at the approaching Centennial Exhibition at New Orleans, whither she was to sail on the 29th ult. It might have been supposed that the Great Eastern would form a unique exhibit as a gigantic specimen of enterprise misapplied; but her exhibitors are too practical to pose as moralists only. And so the "Leviathan" is to be utilized as a "floating hotel and club for the accommodation of visitors," for which purpose she is to be moored alongside the exhibition grounds. The success of this last experiment is only dependent upon the visitors; and it is to be hoped that these will do their part better than the English public, who have shown themselves by no means willing to expend their three-pences for the privilege of "doing" the big ship at home.

The entailed estates in Scotland to which the present Duke of Buccleuch has succeeded extend to upwards of 450,000 acres, and include the magnificent seats of Bowhill, Drumlanrig Castle, and Dalkeith Palace. The present annual rental is about £170,000, which is at least 20 per cent. less than the return of ten years ago. The Duke also comes into the Boughton estates, in Northants, near Kettering, and he gets a property in Warwickshire, near Rugby, the two being now worth about £28,000 a year. *Truth* hopes he will soon make it his business thoroughly to restore Boughton, the interesting old manor-house of the Montagus, which is surrounded by some of the finest woods in England. The Duke's piers at Granton bring in £10,000 a year, his minerals and quarries are worth nearly as much, and he owns valuable urban property in Midlothian. The Duke will receive about £500,000 from his father's personal estate. His income, therefore, will be about £270,000, on which pittance even a Duke can live handsomely.

It seems that any parent can make his or her child a ward of court, not because there is the least necessity for such a proceeding, but for some special and particular purpose. A few days before the mail left England an application was made to Mr. Justice Pearson to commit an officer to prison for the mysterious offence of contempt. This officer, it appears, had paid his addresses to some girl, and had arranged an elopement with her. The father promptly made her a ward of court, although it was not alleged that the officer was an unsuitable match, or that there was any stain on his character. Subsequently the officer sent the young lady a message, and for this heinous crime he was haled before Mr. Justice Pearson, the counsel for the father modestly suggesting that he should give an undertaking not to communicate with his innamorata, who is now twenty, for five years? The judge read the delinquent a severe lecture upon his audacity, but did not make an order for his committal. "But surely," says *Truth*, the protection of the Court of Chancery is only intended for those who have lost their natural guardians. It is a great abuse if parents who cannot manage their own children are able to hand them over to the court, and so get rid of all responsibility."

In a recent lecture Professor Huxley is reported to have spoken as follows about the fragrant weed:—"For forty years of my life tobacco had been a deadly poison to me. (Loud cheers from the anti-tobacconists.) In my youth, as a medical student, I tried to smoke. In vain! At every fresh attempt my insidious foe stretched me prostrate on the floor. (Repeated cheers.) I entered the navy. Again I tried to smoke, and again met with a defeat. I hated tobacco. I could almost have lent my support to any institution that had for its object the putting of tobacco smokers to death. (Vociferous cheering.) A few days ago I was in Brittany with some friends. We went to an inn. They began to smoke. They looked very happy, and outside it was very wet and dismal. I thought I would try a cigar. (Murmurs.) I did so. (Great expectations.) I smoked that cigar: it was delicious! (Groans.) From that moment I was a changed man, and I now feel that smoking in moderation is a comfortable and laudable practice and is productive of good. (Dismay and confusion of the anti-tobacconists. Roars of laughter from the smokers.) There is no more harm in a pipe than there is in a cup of tea. You may poison yourself by drinking too much green tea, and kill yourself by eating too many beefsteaks. For my own part, I consider that tobacco in moderation is a sweetener and equaliser of the temper." (Total rout of the anti-tobacconists, and complete triumph of the smokers.)

MILITARY NEWS.

The inspector of sub-marine mining operations. Captain Carter, Royal Engineers, returned to Calcutta from inspection duty at Rangoon on the 30th November.

The B. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery will reach Umballa on the 10th and Meerut on the 26th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple, 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, will on return from furlough be employed in the Civil Department.

Captain J. C. Duke, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is completing the practical course of instruction prescribed by the Staff College Regulations with the M. Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, at Peshawur, he having been unable to complete the course at Aldershot before embarkation for India.

Lieutenant J. G. Ramsay, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, is proceeding on furlough almost immediately.

A correspondent writes from Hyderadabad:—Great preparations for the camp-of-exercise are being made by the Officer Commanding Jalna (Colonel Way). The force will be all concentrated here by the 29th inst., when the General Commanding the H. C. will be present. The Rev. C. Smith has been appointed chaplain to the force.

The Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Captain W J. Powell, I. M., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 9th instant, with the 12th Regiment N. I., who have been located for two years in the Pishin Valley in Afghanistan. The strength of the regiment is six European officers, thirteen native officers, 721 rank and file, sixteen women, seventeen children, 111 followers, and [illegible] horses. The Clive also brought the following [illegible] —Three warrant officers, eleven Euro[illegible] file, one woman, and six childr[illegible] are the names of officers of [illegible] N. I.:—Major C. M. Brow[illegible] Lieut. C. E. Mahon[illegible] Southey, and [illegible] encamped o[illegible] Poona [illegible] from [illegible]

DEPUTATIONS TO THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

Yesterday the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat served as an audience chamber in which the Earl of Dufferin met face to face for the first time representatives of the most important constituents of the people of India. Leaving Government House at half-past two, the Viceroy designate and H. E. the Governor of Bombay drove with the members of their respective staffs into the Fort. The route along which the carriages passed enabled the Viceroy to catch a passing glimpse of the infinitely varied life of the native town, their road running through some of its most characteristic quarters. From the Byculla Bridge the carriages went by Shephard-road through Clare-road, Duncan-road, into Keeka-street, thence passing into the Mombadavi Tank-road, on to Shaik Memon-street, through the Marwaree Bazaar to the Esplanade Market-road. Passing between the Post Office and the Public Works Department, the carriages entered the Mayo-road, where the Secretariat is situated. Thus in the course of the drive the Earl of Dufferin was able to contrast the dwellings of the native traders and artificers with the imposing buildings within the Fort. That the impression with regard to the latter was highly favourable transpired an hour or two later. At the close of the ceremony on the Esplanade Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Presidency, and the designer of the new buildings for the Indo-British Institution, was presented to Lord Dufferin, who there and then expressed himself delighted to see such handsome buildings as the capital of the Western Presidency contained. His lordship added that he hoped the new institution of which he had just laid the foundation-stone would be an addition to their number. At the Secretariat the several deputations began to assemble soon after three o'clock, and their reception commenced half an hour later, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, the Private Secretary to Sir James Fergusson, ushering them into the presence of the Viceroy designate and introducing the speakers to His Excellency. On the left of the Earl of Dufferin was seated the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, being on his right hand. In attendance on their Excellencies were Major Cooper (chief aide-de-camp to Lord Dufferin), Captain G. H. Dean (Military Secretary to Sir James Fergusson), Captain Hunt (aide-de-camp to the Governor), Mr. J. B. Richey (Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay), Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E. (Secretary to the Council), Mr. J. Monteath, M.A., (Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Financial Departments). The deputations one and all appeared eminently gratified by the receptions accorded them.

THE AHMEDABAD DEPUTATION.

The first deputation, introduced was that from Ahmedabad. At a public meeting held only on Sunday last in that city Khan Saheb Cowasjee Muncherjee Karanjawalla was selected to head the deputation, but he being unable to leave owing to unavoidable circumstances, his place was taken by Rao Bahadoor Shett Becheardas Ambaidas. The appearance of this old gentleman in the white gown-like robe which is the full-dress of the natives of India, with the jewel of a C. S. I. displayed on his breast, was very interesting. The other members of the deputation were Shett Lalbhai Premabhai, Shett Oomabhai Hathesinghjee, Khan Saheb Framjee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr. Jehanghier Pestonjee Vakil, and Mr. Chunilal Hurilal. The address is given below:—

We, the undersigned members of the Ahmedabad Association, beg leave, in the name of the inhabitants of this ancient city, to approach your lordship to tender our respectful but hearty welcome to these shores. We need scarcely say that your lordship's fame as an accomplished statesman and a successful administrator has made it manifest to us that your appointment to the Viceroyalty and Governor-Generalship of India is one of those thoughtful acts of the gracious Empress whose subjects we are proud to be which evince in a marked degree her generous solicitude for the welfare of the millions of the vast country, who have been entrusted by Divine Providence to her noble care; and we consider ourselves exceedingly fortunate that in her selection of a successor to His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, her Imperial choice should have fallen on one so able and so full of kindly sympathies as your lordship. We express a fervent wish that your lordship's administration will be as brilliant as that of the noble lord who shortly hands over the reins of Government to you, reflecting glory on the British nation, and that your lordship will endear yourself to us in the same manner as you have won the esteem of our co-subjects of the Dominion of Canada, who remember your lordship with sentiments of gratitude.

It would be superfluous in us to mention here the important reforms which His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon has effected in a great many departments of the administration, as they cannot but be well known to your lordship. A most vital change is His Excellency's measure of local self-government, which is a decided step in the fulfilment of the noble mission which England has set to herself with a view to raise the people of India to the platform of European nations in political civilization. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad humbly hope that your lordship will in due course find an opportunity to further develope this measure, as well as promote the policy introduced by that eminent administrator as regards encouragement of native manufactures, amelioration of the condition of the agricultural classes, and extension of education. Expressing again our sincere wishes for the welfare and success of your lordship, we have the honour to be, &c.,

Premabhai Hemabhai Nugersett, President.
Cowasjee Muncherjee Karanjawalla, Hon. Secy.

His Excellency in reply said.—Gentlemen,—I desire to return you my best thanks for your address of welcome. It is very gratifying to me that the inhabitants of one of the most ancient cities of India should have anticipated my approach by such kindly expressions of regard. In referring to Her Majesty's deep solicitude for the welfare of her Indian subjects, you have in no degree misinterpreted her feelings. There is nothing which passes in this country which our gracious Sovereign does not carefully watch; and having been summoned to her presence before my departure, she laid upon me her commands to do everything in my power to promote the happiness and welfare of all classes and sections within the circuit of her Eastern Empire. I have observed with extreme pleasure the loyal manner in which the natives of India have expressed themselves towards your present Viceroy, whose benignant administration will be long remembered by a grateful people, and it will be one of my most interesting tasks to watch over the operation of those municipal institutions which His Excellency has established amongst you. At the same time, it is needless to add that both your agricultural and mercantile prosperity will be my constant care. In conclusion allow me to thank you for the complimentary terms in which your address has been couched, and the loyal spirit it evinces towards the future representative of the Crown in this country.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A deputation composed of the heads of the principal mercantile firms in Bombay next was introduced to the Earl of Dufferin as representative of the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, as Chairman of the Chamber, and Mr. M. R. Wyer, its deputy chairman, were supported by nearly a score of other gentlemen, including Messrs J. H. Slight, A. Pallis, O. Fiedler, E. Miller, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, R. B. Sedgwick, W. A. Baker, J. Steiner, T. W. Wood (agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway), W. Lang, G. A. Barnett, J. Thorburn, S. A. Beaufort, J. L. Symons, W. M. Macaulay, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. The Hon Forbes Adam read the address prepared for the occasion and subsequently handed the document, enclosed in a morocco cover, to His Excellency. It was couched in the following terms:—

May it please your Lordship,—We, the me[illegible] of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] dially to unite with all other cl[illegible] community in bidding you welcom[illegible]

The splendid and varied ac[illegible] past are to us an assurance t[illegible] India could not have [illegible] more equal to the t[illegible] fidence a policy [illegible] development [illegible] ment an[illegible] dus[illegible]

investigation of the subject, decided that the evidence in favor of more rapid extension was conclusive, and that the amount proposed to be spent by the Government of India was moderate.

The recommendations of the Government of India included the majority of the lines by which the communities of the Bombay Presidency are more particularly affected, and the construction of which, on the broad gauge, has been repeatedly advocated by us.

For these we would now claim your Lordship's regard—

1*st*.—The extension of the Bhopal State Railway through Lalitpur and Jhansi to Gwalior with a branch from Jhansi to Cawnpore.

2*nd*.—The line connecting Nagpore with Calcutta.

3*rd*.—The construction of the Jhansi-Maneckpore line.

4*th*.—A line connecting Godra with Rutlam.

To these we would add—

5*th*.—A line connecting Barsee with Barsee Road.

We have recently been informed that the commencement of the first two of these has been sanctioned. We would beg your Lordship to order, in the public interests, that they be pushed on with vigour, and we pray that your Lordship may take steps to ensure the construction without delay of the lines not yet authorised.

While referring chiefly to the lines detailed above, we need hardly assure your Lordship of the immense importance we attach to a wide extension of railway communications throughout the length and breadth of the land. The official report of the working of railways for the fiscal year 1883-4, discloses the fact that the net earnings on the capital expended of £142,195,129, yielded a profit of 5·91 per cent. As money can be borrowed more cheaply, and the cost of materials is less, than at any previous period, the present seems to us to be an especially favorable opportunity for the intelligent prosecution of works which will not only increase the internal and external trade of India and expand its industrial resources, but will also do more than any other agent to promote the enlightenment, welfare and happiness of the people, while affording security against famine and gradually effecting the establishment of the finances of the Empire on a sound and durable basis.

We desire also to draw to your notice the importance of a generous expenditure on feeder roads wherever railways are carried as a means by which the benefits of railway communications will be more widely felt, and their usefulness more fully applied.

We would further ask leave to direct your Lordship's attention to the Indian Insolvent Act passed in 1848, of the defects of which we have for long been deeply sensible. Hitherto, owing partly to a knowledge of the difficulties that surround all legislation respecting Bankruptcy, and partly on account of the unsatisfactory operation of the English Acts of 1861 and 1869, we have not taken active measures to have these defects remedied.

Now, however, that the Board of Trade has interested itself in the matter, and has secured the passing of the new English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, we feel that it is exceedingly desirable that its provisions, in so far as they can be wisely adapted to the needs of an Oriental Mercantile Community, should be extended to India.

Another matter of moment is the state of the defences of our Harbour. The appointment of a Commission to examine into the best method of protecting our City, Docks and Shipping from attack or bombardment would, we submit, be an object well worthy of the early consideration of your Government.

In common with the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, we would welcome any efforts having for their object

decayed. My lord, this cannot be without a cause, and unless these causes are at once traced and appropriate remedies applied, the poverty and decay of the fifty millions of the Mussalman subjects of Her Majesty cannot but prove a source of danger to the State. My lord, it is in the hope of inviting your lordship's early and serious attention to this great evil that we have troubled you with this address. Some of the causes of this great national disorder have been already traced by the Education Commission appointed by your lordship's eminent predecessor. My lord, to these causes and to the remedies suggested in the Report of that Commission we would earnestly invite your attention. We regret that pressure of work has prevented Lord Ripon from dealing with this great and difficult question in the kind and sympathetic manner in which we know he would have dealt with it. But we have the consolation, my lord to feel that, though we are losing a kind friend in Lord Ripon, we are gaining another in your lordship's person. We know that in your lordship we have an ancient and staunch friend, who, though new to India, is not new to our community; who is able not merely to perceive the disease but to suggest the remedy; who in his exalted position of Viceroy of this country is not only able to recommend but to carry the remedial measures into execution, and to whom therefore we may confidently look for support and redress. My lord, we are happy to think that our interests could not have been left by Lord Ripon in better, more friendly, or more competent hands. My lord, in the full conviction that this representation will receive your lordship's early consideration, we once more welcome you to these shores. May your rule prove a blessing to India, and to our once great but now fallen community.

We beg to remain, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

In acknowledging this address His Excellency said:—Gentlemen,—Few things could have given me greater pleasure on my arrival in India than to find myself welcomed by the representatives of Her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects. A considerable portion of my public life has been passed in endeavouring to be of service to Mussulman communities in different parts of the world. I am well acquainted with their history, their literature, and their modes of thought and feeling. The personal kindness I have received from His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey—who excels all the monarchs of the day in the urbanity and charm of his manners and in the gracious consideration he shows to those who have the happiness of being admitted to his presence—would of itself have made a lasting impression on my mind; and in taking leave of His Majesty I was glad to assure him of my determination to watch over the interests of his co-religionists with a fatherly solicitude. It pains me very much to learn that the Mussulman community of India should entertain the misgivings you have expressed in regard to their actual condition. It is both the pride and the desire of the Imperial Government to provide impartially for every class and section of Her Majesty's subjects in India fair and equal opportunities of improving their material condition, and of multiplying their means of moral advancement. If one member of the body politic lags behind the rest, it is a misfortune for all. I am too new to the country to be able to form an opinion as to the causes of the exceptional circumstances you signalize; but I have been glad to learn that of late you have been making great exertions to improve your educational system. When I remember that it is to Mussulman science, to Mussulman art, and to Mussulman literature that Europe has been in a great measure indebted for its extrication from the darkness of the middle ages, I find it impossible to believe that the Mahomedan communities of India should have any difficulty in keeping abreast of the rest of their fellow-subjects in the general progress of the nation. Should they be labouring under any exceptional disabilities which might militate against so desirable a result, I will endeavour to see them removed, and I have no doubt that your present illustrious Viceroy, who has had your welfare so much at heart, will place me in possession of his views on the subject to which you refer. Under any circumstances you must allow me to assure you that I have been very much touched by the terms of personal goodwill in which your address of welcome to me has been couched.

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Considerable interest also attached to the deputation formed by the guarantors to enlist the countenance and co-operation of the future Viceroy in the International Exhibition which is intended to be held in Bombay during Lord Dufferin's period of office as Governor-General. In one respect the deputation can scarcely have failed to impress the Earl of Dufferin. Not only was it noticeable that the president had just before appeared in the important capacity of chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, but the deputation was a representative combination of Europeans, Parsees, Mussulmans, and Hindoos, whilst the Jewish community also sent one of its leaders. Many had previously taken part in one or other of the earlier deputations, here they appeared united and with a common object in view. Only eight members composed the special committee, viz., the president, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Budrooddin Tyabjee, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, H. Curwen, Pherozsha M. Mehta, and F. C. K. Ollivant (the Municipal Commissioner). There had, however, assembled in addition Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, Grattan Geary, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, T. W. Wood, M. R. Wyer, Vurjeewundas Madhowdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, J. Griffiths (the secretary to the Exhibition Committee), Major Portman, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, J. I., Symons, Damodar Thackersey Mooljee, W. M. Macaulay, G. F. M. Grant, and Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy. The address, which was beautifully illuminated and was in a morocco case, was read by the Hon. F. Forbes Adam. It was to the following effect:—

May it please your Lordship,—We, on behalf of and as representing the guarantors of the International Exhibition proposed to be opened in Bombay in December, 1886, ask to be allowed the privilege of joining in the chorus of welcome that greets the arrival on the shores of India of so illustrious and tried an administrator.

In taking on ourselves three-fourths of a financial risk by no means light, we have chiefly been influenced by the consideration that the benefits that would result to the peoples of Western India by holding an International Exhibition in Bombay would be great and varied, and remembering your Lordship's sympathy with enterprises that have for their aim the development of industrial resources, the extension of commerce and the spread of a knowledge of science and the arts, we are emboldened to hope that our project will receive at the hands of your Government all the encouragement and assistance that amidst vast responsibilities and innumerable cares it may yet lie in its power to bestow.

In arriving at a decision as to the year in which to open our Exhibition we were especially anxious to avoid clashing with undertakings of a similar nature in other parts of the world. 1885 and 1887 were closed to us respectively by Antwerp and Australia. To postpone to a date later than 1887 was, under the circumstances attending the execution of a guarantee bond in India, subscribed to by over 400 guarantors, fraught with exceeding inconvenience. The year 1886 had been set aside for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington—an Exhibition to which it is our earnest wish to give every possible support. In fixing on December, 1886, we did so in the belief that our Exhibition could not in any way affect detrimentally the London Exhibition in the summer of the same year.

At the same time our guarantee bond provides 1887 as an alternative, so that should any change in circumstances hereafter point to that as the more suitable year, there will be some room left for delay.

We would conclude by expressing the hope that health and strength may be prolonged to you, and that success may attend your Lordship in fulfilling the arduous duties of your high office.

On behalf of the Guarantors,—we have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servants,

F. FORBES ADAM, President,
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
NANABHOY B. JEJEEBHOY,
H. CURWEN,
PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
BUDROODIN TRIMBAK TELANG,
[illegible]ANT,
and Members of the Com-

[illegible]onse, made in these
[illegible]en,—Let me
[illegible] which
[illegible] of

When you have fully matured and realised the plans, I hope to have the pleasure of witnessing your result, and meanwhile I shall watch your progress from afar with interest and sympathy.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

With the deputation of officers from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Lord Dufferin's series of interviews came to an end. Mr. E. Freeborn, the president, Mr. J. P. Baird and Mr. F. Rowland, vice-presidents, and Mr. W. J. Essai, honorary secretary and treasurer, attended, and their address was read by the first named:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, esteem it a very great privilege to be permitted to approach, and on behalf of the Association very respectfully to present this address of welcome on the eve of your Excellency's assumption of the Viceroyalty of India.

It would have afforded us the greatest pleasure to have given your Excellency a history of our Association, but we refrain from doing so at this juncture from a feeling of reluctance to trouble your Excellency with a lengthy address on an occasion like the present one, when the representatives of other Associations in this city are pressing forward to join in the welcome which greets your landing on the shores of India. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the main object of our Association is the well-being of the community of which it is named; and your Excellency will doubtless be pleased to learn that fair and steady progress has been and is being made towards the attainment of that object.

The heavy responsibilities attaching to, and the administrative tact and capacity required in, the honoured representative of our noble Queen the Empress of India are such as can be borne and possessed by but few, but the records of your Excellency's distinguished achievements in the public service in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions convince us that your Excellency's reign over us will add additional lustre to your Excellency's already illustrious career, and a blessing to the ruled.

Trusting that your Excellency will accept our best wishes in all respects, and take a kindly interest in our Association.—We, with all respect, subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants,

E. FREEBORN, President.
J. P. BAIRD, Vice-President.
F. ROWLAND, Vice-President.
W. J. ESSAI, Hony. Sec. & Treasurer.

His Excellency briefly replied as follows:—Mr. President and gentlemen,—I have to thank you, as the representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, for the words of welcome which I have just heard, and for the flattering allusion which you have made to my past efforts in the public service. I regret that I have not yet had time to study carefully the mechanism of your association, but I hope to become more fully acquainted with it hereafter, and meanwhile I may assure you that I sympathise cordially with the benevolent aims which it has in view.

LORD DUFFERIN IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning Lord Dufferin rode out, in company with Sir James Fergusson, some distance up the Dadur road, afterwards remaining indoors until the afternoon. After the laying of the foundation-stone of the Indo-British Institution, the ceremony in connection with which was over at 5 o'clock, the Viceregal *cortége* turned from the Cruikshank into Hornby-road until they reached the Crawford Markets. They then passed over the Carnac overbridge, down by the tramway line in Frere-road, and drove through the Prince's Dock. Neither Lord Dufferin nor other members of the party got out of the carriages, but they were driven at a sufficiently slow pace to enable his lordship to take a hurried view of the general configuration of the dock, with the steamers riding abreast of the jetties. The Viceregal party entered the dock by the south-west main gate, where Captain Russel, the Dock Superintendent, was presented to the future Viceroy by Sir Frank Souter. They drove round the dock by the roads between the line of transit sheds and the shipping, passing the P and O. steamship Tasmania, which is at present berthed at the K shed. The party then left the dock by the north-west main gate, where they were heartily cheered by a large concourse of dock labourers and employés who had assembled there. The party passing up the road to Mazagon, and driving by the Jamsetjee Hospital, got out into the Bhendy Bazaar road. They then proceeded direct to Government House. The foot-paths along the route taken by the party were crowded more or less; but near the Jamsetjee Hospital a vast body of the towns people had taken possession of the space at the junction of the four roads with such eagerness to have a look at the new Viceroy that the police had some difficulty in keeping the public traffic uninterrupted. Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, rode ahead of the Government House carriages all the way. Last evening a grand reception was held at Government House, to which the representatives of all classes of the community had been invited. Lord Dufferin leaves Bombay to-morrow morning by special train, which takes him direct to Calcutta. Early this morning His Excellency opens the hospital for animals at Parel and on the course of the day will visit some of the "lions" of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of the BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Thereby preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the name and address Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLD or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to fe; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the ony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONSCRESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS necessary to the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well [illegible]DIES in the FAMILY-WAY, WET NURSES [illegible]enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S

[illegible]STHMA!

[illegible]CIGARETTES.

[illegible]ngitis, Hoarse-
[illegible]pomma, are

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods as rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
September 15, 1884

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Italian Champagne ..... Rs.	24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... "	52 0	" ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	55 0	" ... 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.. "	33 0	" ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... "	48 0	" ...
Dry Elito ..... "	48 0	" ... 50 0
First Quality Dry ..... "	40 0	" ... 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry ..... Rs.	32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry ..... "	37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra ..... "	42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshöefer (still) ..... Rs.	24 0	Rs. ...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.		Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer ..... "		" 21 0
Leibiraumilch ..... "		" 25 0
Steinwein ..... "	22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer ..... "		" 29 0
Marcobrunner ..... "		" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	36 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblümchen ..... Rs.	14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner ..... "		" 16 0
Hochheimer ..... "		" 19 0
Brauneberger ..... "	16 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch ..... "		" 22 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg ..... "	19 0	" 22 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	24 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... "	29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger ..... "	29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger ..... "	35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger ..... "	36 0	" 39 0

FRENCH WHITEWINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs.	19 0	Rs. ...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne ..... "	22 0	Rs. 25

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine ..... Rs.	14 0	...
Do. do. Superior ..... "	16 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX

Chateau de Grands ..... Rs.	14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons ..... "	17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville ..... "	20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte ..... "	34 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre ..... "	19	...
Chateau La Bagone ..... "	24	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc ..... Rs.	11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe ..... "	13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon ..... "	14 0	" ...
Margaux ..... "		" 19 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe ..... Rs.	13 0	...
St. Julien ..... "	28 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIENN.

Hungarian Claret ..... Rs.	18 0	...
Chateau Romer ..... "	17 0	...

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ..... Rs.	22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann ..... "	25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, T. L. Boiteau & Co. ..... "	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** "	36 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay ..... Rs.	22 0	...
Chamberlin ..... "	28 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord ..... Rs.	22	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky ..... "	22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky*** ..... "	22 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	
St. Paul ..... Rs.	6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier ..... "	5 0	...
Kaiser Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer ..... "	5 8	...
Romford Light Bitter Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale ..... "	5 0	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters) ..... Rs.	36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummel ..... "	30 0	...
Italian Vermouth ..... "	18 0	...
Do. do. Superior ..... "	30 0	...
Do. do. Finest ..... "	21 0	...
Rosi Italian Oil, (Flutes) ..... "	...	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints ..... "	...	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters ..... "	14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch ..... "	15 0	...
Cherry Cordial ..... "	15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit ..... Rs.	15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin ..... "	18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel ..... "	20 0
Old St. Croix Rum ..... "	20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum ..... "	22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles ..... "	4 0
Do. do. do. " tins, First Swiss Brand. "	5 0
Do. do. do. " Bab "	5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.	
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1	Nett Cash.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1	
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2	

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	Per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ..... Rs.	1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages) ..... "	1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages) ..... "	1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus ..... "	2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water ..... "	1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage ..... "	1 0	" 0 10
Red do. ..... "	1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water ..... "	0 12	" 0 7
Cellery ..... "	0 14	" 0 14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Asparagus ..... Rs.	2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery ..... "	0 14	" 0 13
French Beans ..... "	0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans ..... "	0 8	" ...
Small Sausages ..... "	1 6	" ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 8th September 1884.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIM ED.
[illegible]VANCES made on approved Personal
[illegible]ity at moderate interest, repayable by
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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
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WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

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FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prize Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, an very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieut-Colonel E. G. Hastings, C. B., Sessions Judge, Peshawur, should communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after with which no claims will be attended to.

M. W. G. GOSSET, Lieut-Colonel.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Peshawur, 6th December.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of balloting for the election of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1885:—

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th instant. For the election of Chairman.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant. For the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m., till 6 p.m. on each of these days.

By order of the Committee,
F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, December 8, 1884.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in the approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the EXISTING LICENSES for the SALE of COUNTRY TOBACCO, SUFF and BEEDIES in the Town of Bombay will expire on the 31st instant. All persons requiring renewal of existing licenses are required to make their applications on or before the 15th idem to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge, Prince's Dock, in order that there may be sufficient time for the preparation and registry of fresh licenses in cases in which renewal is granted.

Applications for renewal to be made on printed forms which are obtainable at the Tobacco Warehouse. The actual holders of licences are required to attend in person.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 50 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years, or before, at death.
Full particulars upon application to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS for certain works in connection with the building of a new overbridge in place of the present structure, north of the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at the office of the undersigned on and after the 10th instant, where also Forms of Tender may be obtained on application.

Tenders on these Forms only, endorsed "Tender for Overbridge at Byculla," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up till 1 p.m. (gun fire) of the 22nd instant.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of good faith on the part of those tendering.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 5th December, 1884.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, little dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
2,200 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 200 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851
Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street bombay.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM-COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
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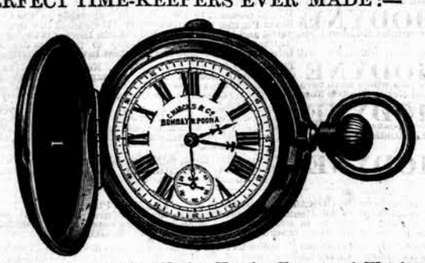

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